

Profile of the Institutional and Supervised Offender Population

December 31, 2025



Mike Kehoe, Governor

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1. Institutional Population

Demographics

On June 30, 2025, White offenders comprised 62.8% of the institutional population and Black offenders comprised 33.6%, all other racial and ethnic groups accounted for 3.6%. There are proportionally more male Black offenders (35.1%) than Black female offenders (17.3%). The reverse is true of White offenders; White offenders represent a greater proportion in the female population (77.1%) than in the male population (61.5%), (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1. Institutional Population by Sex and Race/Ethnicity on June 30, 2025

Race/Ethnicity	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	5	44	49	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Black	366	7,839	8,205	17.3%	35.1%	33.6%
Hispanic*	83	593	676	3.9%	2.7%	2.8%
Native American	29	81	110	1.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Unknown	--	54	54	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%
White	1,629	13,731	15,360	77.1%	61.5%	62.8%
Total	2,112	22,342	24,454	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Offenders identifying themselves as having an Hispanic ethnicity

Commitment age is the age at admission to an institution in a new commitment cycle. The most populous cohort at commitment is 20 to 24 years for males (18.7% of all males) but between 35 to 39 years for females (18.8% of all females). Offenders less than 20 years old at the time of commitment; account for approximately 7% of the incarcerated population. Persons committed at age 60 or older represent approximately 3% of the population. (Table 1.2).

Table 1.2. Institutional Population by Commitment Age, June 30, 2025

Commitment Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 15 or less	1	7	8	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age 16	2	30	32	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Age 17	1	155	156	0.0%	0.7%	0.6%
Age 18 To 19	38	1,384	1,422	1.8%	6.2%	5.8%
Age 20 To 24	275	4,186	4,461	13.0%	18.7%	18.2%
Age 25 To 29	376	3,633	4,009	17.8%	16.3%	16.4%
Age 30 To 34	385	3,490	3,875	18.2%	15.6%	15.8%
Age 35 To 39	398	3,082	3,480	18.8%	13.8%	14.2%
Age 40 To 44	274	2,318	2,592	13.0%	10.4%	10.6%
Age 45 To 49	182	1,546	1,728	8.6%	6.9%	7.1%
Age 50 To 54	92	1,062	1,154	4.4%	4.8%	4.7%
Age 55 To 59	57	728	785	2.7%	3.3%	3.2%
Age 60 To 64	23	436	459	1.1%	2.0%	1.9%
Age 65 To 69	4	181	185	0.2%	0.8%	0.8%
Age 70 And Over	4	104	108	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%
Total	2,112	22,342	24,454	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Approximately seventy percent of the incarcerated population is between 25 to 49 years of age (Table 1.3). The most populous cohort for males is 30-34 years (15.6%), and for females it is 34-39 (18.8%) but the population distribution is skewed to the older age groups.

Table 1.3. Institutional Population by Current Age, June 30, 2025

Current Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 13 to 15	0	1	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age 16	0	2	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age 17	0	2	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Age 18 To 19	5	69	74	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%
Age 20 To 24	102	1,287	1,389	4.8%	5.8%	5.7%
Age 25 To 29	254	2,485	2,739	12.0%	11.1%	11.2%
Age 30 To 34	384	3,477	3,861	18.2%	15.6%	15.8%
Age 35 To 39	419	3,505	3,924	19.8%	15.7%	16.0%
Age 40 To 44	362	3,247	3,609	17.1%	14.5%	14.8%
Age 45 To 49	254	2,602	2,856	12.0%	11.6%	11.7%
Age 50 To 54	138	1,780	1,918	6.5%	8.0%	7.8%
Age 55 To 59	101	1,428	1,529	4.8%	6.4%	6.3%
Age 60 To 64	50	1,255	1,305	2.4%	5.6%	5.3%
Age 65 To 69	26	745	771	1.2%	3.3%	3.2%
Age 70 And Over	17	457	474	0.8%	2.0%	1.9%
Total	2,112	22,342	24,454	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The aging of the offender population has continued through the last ten years. The percent of incarcerated offenders aged 50 years and older has increased from 19.0% in FY2016 to 24.5% in FY2025. The average age of the offender population has increased from 38.5 years to 42.0 years. The increase applies to both males and females, although females are slightly younger (39.9 years compared to 42.2 years for males) in FY2025. The aging of the population is attributed to both an increase in sentence length and an increase in the average age at commitment. Although females are older on admission, they generally serve shorter sentences.

Table 1.4. Aging in, the Institutional Population: Offenders Over 50 Years of Age, June 30, 2025

Total	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Age 50 and over	6,250	6,397	6,365	6,061	5,432	5,331	5,459	5,666	5,793	5,997
Total Pop.	32,831	32,805	31,724	28,172	24,010	23,137	23,496	23,595	23,934	24,454
Percent over 50 years	19.0%	19.5%	20.1%	21.5%	22.6%	23.0%	23.2%	24.0%	24.2%	24.5%
Average age	38.5	38.8	39.2	39.9	40.4	40.7	41.0	41.5	41.7	42.0

Female	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Age 50 and over	369	384	358	326	277	264	292	311	312	332
Total Female Pop.	3,385	3,440	3,299	2,700	2,049	2,018	2,179	2,120	1,971	2,112
Percent over 50 years	10.9%	11.2%	10.9%	12.1%	13.5%	13.1%	13.4%	14.7%	15.8%	15.7%
Average age	36.5	36.6	36.7	37.3	37.8	38.1	38.4	39.0	39.6	39.9

Male	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Age 50 and over	5,881	6,013	6,007	5,735	5,155	5,067	5,167	5,355	5,481	5,665
Total Male Pop.	29,446	29,365	28,425	25,472	21,961	21,119	21,317	21,475	21,963	22,342
Percent over 50 years	20.0%	20.5%	21.1%	22.5%	23.5%	24.0%	24.2%	24.9%	25.0%	25.4%
Average age	38.7	39.0	39.5	40.2	40.6	40.9	41.3	41.8	41.9	42.2

Offender Assessment & Classification

Assessments are conducted on admission and during incarceration to classify an offender's needs and attainments and to determine a custody level. In the tables below some offenders are reported as unclassified. These include recently admitted offenders who have not completed the classification process and offenders sentenced to 120-day programs. Offenders serving a 120-day sentence receive only a partial classification because of the short prison stay and the need to complete the required programming.

The next four tables report offender classification levels as of June 30, 2025. A high school diploma/high school equivalency (HSD/HSE) education level was possessed prior to admission or had been achieved while incarcerated by 71.7% percent of offenders and 76.3% of offenders were classified as semi-skilled or better. More males have an HSD/HSE than females (71.9% and 69.5%, respectively) but females have higher levels of vocational readiness; at assessment, 60% of females are either 'Skilled' or 'Trained and Skilled' compared to 50.3% for males.

Table 1.5. Education and Vocational Readiness on June 30, 2025

	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Educational Attainment						
HSD/HSE	1,402	15,367	16,769	69.5%	71.9%	71.7%
9-12th Grade	37	993	1,030	1.8%	4.6%	4.4%
6-8th Grade	202	2,059	2,261	10.0%	9.6%	9.7%
4-5th Grade	289	1,908	2,197	14.3%	8.9%	9.4%
0-3rd Grade	88	1,056	1,144	4.4%	4.9%	4.9%
Unclassified	94	959	1,053			
Total	2,112	22,342	24,454	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Vocational Readiness						
Trained & Skilled	477	5,281	5,758	23.6%	24.7%	24.6%
Skilled	734	5,479	6,213	36.4%	25.6%	26.6%
Semi-skilled	232	5,642	5,874	11.5%	26.4%	25.1%
Unskilled	547	4,068	4,615	27.1%	19.0%	19.7%
No Skills or Training	28	913	941	1.4%	4.3%	4.0%
Unclassified	94	959	1,053			
Total	2,112	22,342	24,454	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Percent excludes unclassified offenders

Most males have no medical problems (55.4%). Females are more likely to require some medical care: 44.0% of females have routine sick calls and females are nearly twice as likely to require 24-hr nursing care than males (7.0% compared to 3.6%).

Fifty-one (51) percent of males have no mental health problems but only 26.2% of females have no mental health problems. The percentage of females needing clinic care or medication for mental health problems is more than two times that of males (51.6% compared to 23.9%).

Table 1.6. Medical and Mental Health Grades on June 30, 2025

	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Medical Problems						
No Medical Problems	945	11,626	12,571	46.8%	54.4%	53.7%
Routine Sick Calls	888	8,248	9,136	44.0%	38.6%	39.0%
Daily Nursing	38	699	737	1.9%	3.3%	3.1%
24-hour Nursing	142	775	917	7.0%	3.6%	3.9%
Residential Unit	5	35	40	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Unclassified	94	959	1,053			
Total	2,112	22,342	24,454	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Mental Health Problems						
No Mental Health Problems	529	10,942	11,471	26.2%	51.2%	49.0%
Mild Impairment	432	5,036	5,468	21.4%	23.6%	23.4%
Clinic Care/Medication	1,041	5,120	6,161	51.6%	23.9%	26.3%
Serious Functional Impairment	16	270	286	0.8%	1.3%	1.2%
Severe Functional Impairment	-	15	15	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Unclassified	94	959	1,053			
Total	2,112	22,342	24,454	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Percent excludes unclassified offenders

An offender's custody level is determined by a number of factors that includes the minimum time to serve, the offense, pending charges, escape history and institutional behavior (conduct violations). Level 1 is Low security, level 2 is Medium security and level 5 is Maximum security. After the first six months of incarceration, the custody level is reviewed annually. For male offenders the custody level determines the institution in which they stay but females stay in multi-custody institutions. The percentage of male offenders is evenly spread between the three custody levels but most female offenders are assigned Low custody (54%).

Table 1.7. Custody Level on June 30, 2025

	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Low C-1	1,090	6,685	7,775	54.0%	31.3%	33.2%
Medium C-2	514	6,548	7,062	25.5%	30.6%	30.2%
Maximum C-5	414	8,150	8,564	20.5%	38.1%	36.6%
Unclassified	94	959	1,053			
Total	2,112	22,342	24,454	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent excludes unclassified offenders

Risk and Needs Assessment

Offenders are assessed at intake, when changes occur requiring reassessment and prior to release to establish a risk level and identify individual needs. The Ohio Risk Assessment System is utilized to assess the risk and needs of the offender throughout incarceration and on field supervision. The information is gathered through an offender interview and use of collateral information. The risk and need information is utilized to address individual criminogenic needs and ensure the best use of available resources.

Risk level categories differ on the ORAS between males and females and between the intake and pre-release assessments. Most females are assessed as Low Risk (48.4%) while most males are assessed at Moderate Risk (44.4%). Only 15.1% of females are assessed as High Risk compared to 30.8% of males (High and Very High).

Table 1.8. Risk Distribution of the Incarcerated Population by Sex on June 30, 2025

Female Incarcerated Offenders			Male Incarcerated Offenders		
Overall Risk Level	Count	Percent *	Overall Risk Level	Count	Percent *
Low	936	48.4%	Low	5,264	24.8%
Low/Moderate	9	0.5%	Moderate	9,439	44.4%
Moderate	696	36.0%	High	5,952	28.0%
High	292	15.1%	Very High	605	2.8%
Not Assessed	179		Not Assessed	1,082	
Total	2,112	100.0%	Total	22,342	100.0%

* Percent excludes unassessed offenders

2. Sentencing

Offense Groups and Demographics

The most serious sentence determines the offense group. Most males are serving either a Violent offense (45.3%), Sex or Child Abuse offense (19.9%). Most females are serving either a Violent offense (33.8%) or a Drug offense (32.1%). Males serve longer sentences than females in all the offense groups.

Table 2.1 Incarcerations and Average Sentences by Offense Group, June 30, 2025

Offense Group*	Count			Percent			Average Sentence (yrs.)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	713	10,116	10,829	33.8%	45.3%	44.3%	15.5	17.7	17.6
Sex/Child Abuse	158	4,450	4,608	7.5%	19.9%	18.8%	13.3	18.7	18.5
Nonviolent	529	4,585	5,114	25.0%	20.5%	20.9%	6.9	7.8	7.7
Drug	679	2,776	3,455	32.1%	12.4%	14.1%	7.6	9.0	8.7
DWI	33	415	448	1.6%	1.9%	1.8%	6.3	7.5	7.4
Total	2,112	22,342	24,454	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	10.5	14.6	14.2

* Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1st, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A or B). Sex offenses include RSMo 566 sex offenses and RSMo 568 child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include RSMo 195 and 579 offenses. DWI includes Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses. Life sentences are computed at 30 years.

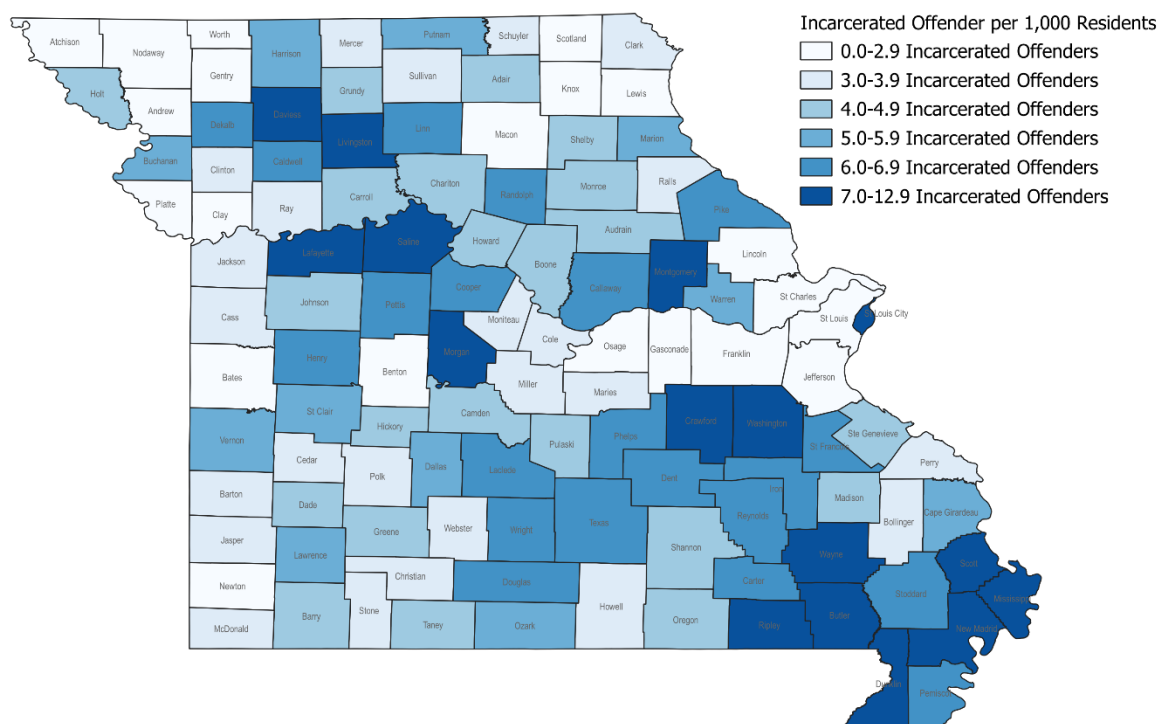
Most males are serving either a class A felony (27.2%) or a class D felony (28.5%) as their most serious offense. The majority of females are serving a Class D felony (47.8%). Class A felonies (10 years to life) are largely serious violent offenses, while Class D felonies (2 to 7 years) include some second degree violent and sex offenses, drug possession and nonviolent offenses. Unclassified felonies are nearly all sex offenses with sentencing ranges outside the felony class structure. The new class C felony (3 to 10 years) includes drug distribution, drug trafficking and some violent and sex offenses. Males serve longer sentences than females for all felony classes, other than for class C.

Table 2.2 Incarceration and Average Sentence by Felony Class*, June 30, 2025

Felony Class*	Count			Percent			Average Sentence (yrs.)		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
A	389	6,074	6,463	18.4%	27.2%	26.4%	22.0	23.6	23.5
B	325	3,877	4,202	15.4%	17.4%	17.2%	11.4	12.4	12.3
C	164	1,130	1,294	7.8%	5.1%	5.3%	9.3	9.0	9.0
D	1,009	6,368	7,377	47.8%	28.5%	30.2%	6.6	7.7	7.5
E	174	1,981	2,155	8.2%	8.9%	8.8%	5.5	6.2	6.1
Interstate	0	18	18	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0	0	0
Unclassified	51	2,894	2,945	2.4%	13.0%	12.0%	15.9	22.0	21.9
Total	2,112	22,342	24,454	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	11.0	15.4	15.1

* The revised criminal code introduced on January 1, 2017, created a new class C felony. Former C and D felonies were reclassified as D and E felonies. Pre-2017 felonies classes have been converted to the new criminal code.

Figure 2.1. Incarcerated Offenders on June 30, 2025, per 1,000 Residents in Sentencing County



Top Ten Offenses

The following two tables show the top ten offenses and the average sentences for females and males in the incarcerated population. Life sentences are computed at 30 years. The National Crime Information Center (NCIC) offense descriptions were used to categorize these offenses. Additional information regarding the NCIC codes and their definitions can be found in the [Missouri Charge Code Manual](#) (Published by the Missouri State Highway Patrol in conjunction with the Office of State Courts Administrator).

Table 2.3 Top Ten Offenses of Incarcerated Offenders, June 30, 2025

Females				
Rank	NCIC Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sent. (years)	Percent of Total
1	Dangerous Drugs	679	7.6	32.1%
2	Homicide	308	22.1	14.6%
3	Assault	251	9.5	11.9%
4	Burglary	141	7.8	6.7%
5	Stealing / Larceny	137	6.5	6.5%
6	Family Offenses	105	11.1	5.0%
7	Traffic Offenses Motor Vehicle	75	7.9	3.6%
8	Robbery	63	13.8	3.0%
9	Forgery / Counterfeiting	60	7.3	2.8%
10	Damage Property	48	5.2	2.3%
	Total Top 10 Offenses	1,867	9.9	88.4%
	Total All Other Offenses	245	9.1	11.6%
	Total All Offenses	2,112	9.4	100.0%
Males				
Rank	NCIC Offense Description	Count	Avg. Sent. (years)	Percent of Total
1	Homicide	3,786	24.8	16.9%
2	Assault	3,511	11.5	15.7%
3	Sexual Assault / Rape	3,139	21.3	14.0%
4	Dangerous Drugs	2,777	9.0	12.4%
5	Robbery	1,829	16.5	8.2%
6	Burglary	1,327	9.4	5.9%
7	Sex Offenses	958	11.4	4.3%
8	Weapons	915	12.5	4.1%
9	Stealing / Larceny	755	7.4	3.4%
10	Traffic Offenses Motor Vehicle	607	7.6	2.7%
	Total Top 10 Offenses	19,604	13.1	87.7%
	Total All Other Offenses	2,738	9.0	12.3%
	Total All Offenses	22,342	10.4	100.0%

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt, accessory and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower.

The top ten offenses for females and males account for 89.1% of all offenses. Homicide and Assault are in the top 3 for both male and female offenders. Female offenders have a higher percentage of Dangerous Drug offenses (32.1%) compared to males (12.4%). Stealing and Larceny are ranked 4th for females and 9th for males while Robbery is ranked 5th for males and 8th for females. Sexual assault and sex offenses (non-assaultive) are not ranked in the top 10 for females.

Life Sentences and Dangerous Felonies

Life without parole is an authorized sentence for Murder 1st degree. Life with parole is an authorized sentence for any class A felony. Life without parole includes offenders sentenced to 50 years' incarceration for Capital Murder (repealed in 1984).

Table 2.4 Life Sentences by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, June 30, 2025

	Female	Male	Total	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Native Amer.	Unknwn	White	Total
Life without Parole	47	1,086	1,133	3	617	16	9	2	486	1,133
Life with Parole	66	1,569	1,635	3	757	42	4	2	806	1,635
Total	113	2,655	2,768	6	1,374	58	13	4	1,292	2,768

Expressed as a percent of the population, the number of offenders serving life or dangerous felonies has increased because of the decline in the institutional population that began in FY2018 and ended in FY2021. Since FY2022, the percentages have remained largely unchanged. Dangerous felony offenses are listed in 556.061 RSMo and offenders convicted of a dangerous felony are required to serve 85% of the sentence before parole eligibility.

Table 2.5 Offenders Serving Life Sentences and Dangerous Felonies, FY2016 to FY2025

	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Life without Parole	1,149	1,161	1,167	1,180	1,111	1,103	1,110	1,103	1,133	1,133
Life with Parole	1,742	1,749	1,735	1,739	1,775	1,702	1,678	1,635	1,635	1,635
Dangerous Felonies	6,970	7,095	7,158	7,270	7,159	7,013	7,070	7,130	7,218	7,296
Total Population	32,831	32,805	31,724	28,172	24,010	23,137	23,496	23,595	23,934	24,454
<i>Percent of total population</i>										
Life without Parole	3.5%	3.5%	3.7%	4.2%	4.6%	4.8%	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	4.6%
Life with Parole	5.3%	5.3%	5.5%	6.2%	7.4%	7.4%	7.1%	6.9%	6.8%	6.7%
Dangerous Felonies	21.2%	21.6%	22.6%	25.8%	29.8%	30.3%	30.1%	30.2%	30.2%	29.8%

3. Comparison with the Institutional Population as of June 30, 2020

Offense Groups

From FY2020 to FY2025, the female incarcerated population increased by 3.1% and the male population increased by 1.7% (Table 3.1). By offense group the largest increases were in Nonviolent offenses (17.2%). The largest decreases were in DWI and Drugs (-11.5% and -6.6%, respectively).

Table 3.1. Five-year Comparison of Institutional Population by Offense Group

Offense Group	FY2020			FY2025			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	723	10,005	10,728	713	10,116	10,829	-1.4%	1.1%	0.9%
Sex and Child Abuse	157	4,553	4,710	158	4,450	4,608	0.6%	-2.3%	-2.2%
Nonviolent	464	3,901	4,365	529	4,585	5,114	14.0%	17.5%	17.2%
Drug	667	3,034	3,701	679	2,776	3,455	1.8%	-8.5%	-6.6%
DWI	38	468	506	33	415	448	-13.2%	11.3%	11.5%
Total	2,049	21,961	24,010	2,112	22,342	24,454	3.1%	1.7%	1.8%

Average Sentence Length

In the last five years the average sentence length has decreased by 3.0% (Table 3.2). The biggest change was the decrease in the average sentence for DWI (-8.3%).

Table 3.2. Five-year Comparison of Average Sentence Length (in years)

Offense Group	FY2020			FY2025			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	15.4	18.5	18.2	15.5	17.7	17.6	0.8%	-4.1%	-3.8%
Sex and Child Abuse	11.2	18.4	18.2	13.3	18.7	18.5	18.5%	1.5%	1.8%
Nonviolent	6.8	8.1	8.0	6.9	7.8	7.7	1.2%	-4.2%	-3.7%
Drug	7.6	8.9	8.7	7.6	9.0	8.7	-0.3%	0.8%	0.4%
DWI	7.3	8.2	8.1	6.3	7.5	7.4	-13.6%	-8.0%	-8.3%
Total	9.5	15.1	14.7	10.5	14.6	14.2	10.5%	-3.2%	-3.0%

Violent and Nonviolent Composition

From FY2020 to FY2025 the percent of the institutional population serving a violent or sex offense decreased from 64.3% to 63.3%, a small decrease, but in the three years prior to FY2020 the violent and sex offense population had increased from 53.4% to this new level. This is attributed to fewer admissions of offenders with drug and nonviolent offenses while admissions of offenders with violent and sex offenders have been steady or increasing. Fiscal year 2020 was greatly impacted by the pandemic and these comparative figures do not reflect the overall trends seen in sentencing and the overall population.

Table 3.3. Five-year Comparison of Violent and Nonviolent Institutional Population

Offense Type	FY2020			FY2025			Percent Violent	
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	FY2020	FY2025
Violent and Sex Offenses	880	14,558	15,438	871	14,566	15,437	64.3%	63.1%
Nonviolent Offenses*	1,169	7,403	8,572	1,241	7,776	9,017	35.7%	36.9%
Total	2,049	21,961	24,010	2,112	22,342	24,454	100.0%	100.0%

* all offenses not considered Violent or Sex Offenses

Race/Ethnicity and Sex Composition

In the last five years there has been a small increase in the White population (3.2%), a decrease in the Black population (-2.7%) and a larger increase in Females (3.1%) compared to Males (1.7%). The populations of Hispanic and Native American offenders have together increased by 30% but they still only comprise 3.0% of the institutional population. The Asian population fell by 15%, combined, but remains >1% of the population in prison.

Table 3.4 Five-year Comparison of Incarcerated Population by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	FY2020			FY2025			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	7	51	58	5	44	49	-28.6%	-13.7%	-15.5%
Black	322	8,109	8,431	366	7,839	8,205	13.7%	-3.3%	-2.7%
Hispanic	81	439	520	83	593	676	2.5%	35.1%	30.0%
Native American	18	66	84	29	81	110	61.1%	22.7%	31.0%
Unknown	0	36	36	0	54	54	-	50.0%	50.0%
White	1,621	13,260	14,881	1,629	13,731	15,360	0.5%	3.6%	3.2%
Total	2,049	21,961	24,010	2,112	22,342	24,454	3.1%	1.7%	1.8%

4. Admissions

Admissions are classified by type and status: Type classifies admissions by whether they are new or a return. A *new admission* is the first admission to prison for a new sentence, a *return from supervision* is a further incarceration for the same sentence following a revocation of supervision. New admissions include new court commitments, 120-day sentences and probation revocations. Returns are classified by whether the return was for a law violation or for a technical violation. Status classifies admissions by whether the sentence was a *new court commitment*, a *probation revocation*, or *parole return*.

Admission Type

Total admissions to Missouri prisons in FY2025 show a further 4.6% decrease. Admissions have been declining since FY2017 and this has been attributed to the revised criminal code that became effective on January 1, 2017, and to lower recidivism. In addition, new sentencing received from the courts had been flat, and sometimes decreasing for many years before the criminal code revision. There was a temporary reduction in sentencing received during the COVID pandemic in FY2020 and FY2021 which resulted in a 7.9% increase in FY2022. Since FY2016, admissions have declined by 40.6%; the greatest reductions have been in court ordered 120-day sentences (-51.6%), and supervision returns (-48.3%). The smallest reduction in admissions has been for new prison sentences (-17.5%).

Table 4.1 Admission Type, FY2016-FY2025

Admission type	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
New Admissions	9,729	9,894	9,492	8,372	6,403	5,405	6,891	6,605	6,646	6,490
Prison Sentences	5,227	5,311	5,072	4,833	3,872	3,406	4,447	4,384	4,446	4,313
120-day programs	4,502	4,583	4,420	3,539	2,531	1,999	2,444	2,221	2,200	2,177
Returns	9,255	9,357	9,313	8,240	7,495	6,943	6,437	5,706	5,169	4,782
Law Violations	4,263	4,109	4,017	3,396	3,335	3,204	3,056	2,707	2,433	2,155
Tech. Violations	4,992	5,248	5,296	4,844	4,160	3,739	3,381	2,999	2,736	2,627
All Admissions	18,984	19,251	18,805	16,612	13,898	12,348	13,328	12,311	11,815	11,272
Percent Change	-2.9%	1.4%	-2.3%	-11.7%	-16.3%	-11.2%	7.9%	-7.6%	-4.0%	-4.6%

Admission Status

Since FY2016 probation revocations have declined by 47% and parole returns by 47%. The smallest reduction has been for new court commitments (-23%). In FY2024 new court commitments increased by 4% but declined by 2% in FY2025.

Table 4.2 Admission Status, FY2016-FY2025

Admission Status	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
New Court Commitments	4,152	4,302	3,983	3,755	2,905	2,357	3,349	3,241	3,386	3,313
Probation Revocations*	8,228	8,292	8,190	6,947	5,359	4,698	5,155	4,806	4,538	4,404
Law Violations	2,225	2,226	2,204	1,957	1,649	1,534	1,773	1,688	1,600	1,557
Technical Viol.	6,003	6,066	5,986	4,990	3,710	3,164	3,382	3,118	2,938	2,847
Parole Returns	6,605	6,657	6,631	5,910	5,634	5,293	4,824	4,265	3,893	3,555
Law Violations	1,190	1,195	1,092	920	977	915	1,022	899	844	774
Technical Viol.	5,415	5,462	5,539	4,990	4,657	4,378	3,802	3,366	3,049	2,781
All Admissions	18,985	19,251	18,804	16,612	13,898	12,348	13,328	12,312	11,817	11,272
Percent Change	-2.9%	1.4%	-2.3%	-11.7%	-16.3%	-11.2%	7.9%	-7.6%	-4.0%	-4.6%

* Includes violations of probation terms and probation returns (120-day program returns)

New admissions decreased by 2.5% in FY2025. The offenses that increased were those grouped in Sex and Child Abuse (1.1%) all other offenses decreased.

Table 4.3. New Admissions by Offense Group from FY2015 to FY2024

Offense Group	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Violent	1,517	1,610	1,589	1,535	1,285	1,124	1,554	1,534	1,637	1,603
Sex and Child Abuse	623	615	683	619	531	417	572	602	633	639
Nonviolent	3,795	3,612	3,336	2,817	2,213	1,868	2,274	2,257	2,276	2,256
Drug	3,234	3,513	3,436	3,033	2,146	1,791	2,243	1,979	1,902	1,796
DWI	561	544	447	368	229	203	250	234	211	226
Total	9,730	9,894	9,491	8,372	6,404	5,403	6,893	6,606	6,659	6,520

New female admissions increased by 6.3% in FY2025 (Table 4.4). Violent and Nonviolent offenses increased (13.0%, 14.5% respectively).

Table 4.4. New Female Admissions by Offense Group from FY2015 to FY2024

Offense Group	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Violent	164	185	179	144	128	100	170	151	154	174
Sex and Child Abuse	65	86	59	59	44	42	39	45	56	54
Nonviolent	704	658	627	528	378	319	335	401	345	394
Drug	970	1,057	1,042	916	677	563	741	596	593	601
DWI	66	62	49	43	24	19	24	30	21	22
Total	1,969	2,048	1,956	1,690	1,251	1,043	1,309	1,223	1,169	1,245
Percent Change		4.0%	-4.5%	-13.6%	-26.0%	-16.6%	25.5%	-6.6%	-4.4%	6.5%

New male admissions decreased by 4.3% in FY2025. The offenses that increased were Sex and Child Abuse (1.1%) all other offenses decreased.

Table 4.5. New Male Admissions by Offense Group from FY2015 to FY2024

Offense Group	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Violent	1,353	1,425	1,410	1,391	1,157	1,024	1,384	1,384	1,483	1,429
Sex and Child Abuse	558	529	624	560	487	375	533	557	577	585
Nonviolent	3,091	2,954	2,709	2,289	1,835	1,549	1,939	1,856	1,931	1,862
Drug	2,264	2,456	2,394	2,117	1,469	1,228	1,502	1,383	1,309	1,195
DWI	495	482	398	325	205	184	226	204	190	204
Total	7,761	7,846	7,535	6,682	5,153	4,360	5,584	5,384	5,490	5,275
Percent Change		1.1%	-4.0%	-11.3%	-22.9%	-15.4%	28.1%	-3.6%	2.0%	-3.9%

The top two NCIC offenses for both females and males are Dangerous Drugs and Assault. Differences between the sexes appear lower down the ranking. Sexual Assault/Rape, Homicide and Weapons are

3rd , 6th and 7th for males while only Homicide is in the top ten (8th) for females. Family Offenses include Endangering the Welfare of a Child and Child Abuse which are classed as violent offenses.

Table 4.6. Top Ten Offenses: Female New Prison Admissions, FY2025

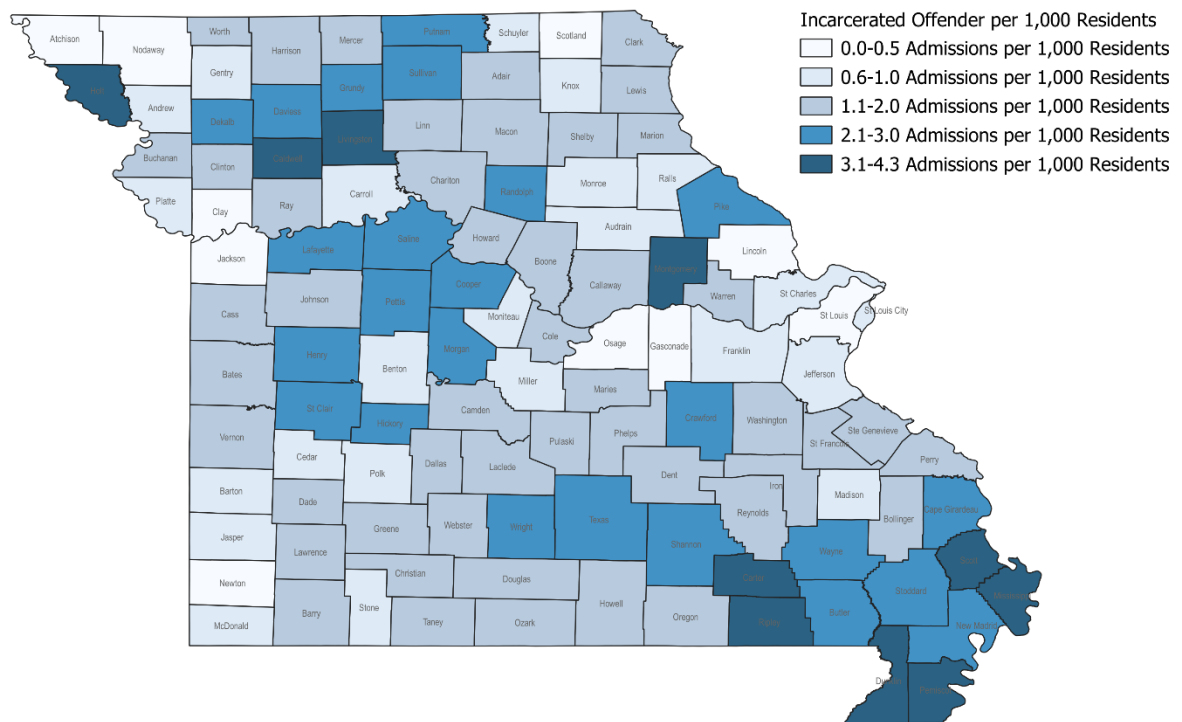
Rank	NCIC Offense Description	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	Average Sentence (yrs)
1	Dangerous Drugs	253	5.6	228	7.0
2	Assault	61	7.5	38	6.7
3	Stealing / Larceny	50	4.8	31	5.8
4	Damage Property	34	4.3	19	7.1
5	Family Offenses	29	8.0	18	7.1
6	Burglary	28	6.4	32	8.0
7	Forgery / Counterfeiting	27	5.5	14	6.9
8	Homicide	27	14.6	0	-
9	Traffic Offenses Motor Vehicle	22	4.9	15	6.1
10	Weapons	13	5.2	5	5.0
Total Top 10 Offenses		544	6.7	400	6.0
Total All Other Offenses		51	5.7	40	6.9
Total All Offenses		595	6.1	440	6.5

Life sentences computed as 30 years. Offense counts include attempt and conspiracy, which are sentenced at one felony class lower unless specified in the statute.

Table 4.7. Top Ten Offenses: Male New Prison Admissions, FY2023

Rank	NCIC Offense Description	New Prison Sentences	Average Sentence (yrs)	New 120 Day/LT Drug	Average Sentence (yrs)
1	Dangerous Drugs	637	6.2	406	7.6
2	Assault	532	7.2	239	6.6
3	Sexual Assault / Rape	231	17.2	23	9.4
4	Stealing / Larceny	223	5.8	80	7.3
5	Burglary	216	6.8	106	7.8
6	Homicide	216	18.6	9	6.8
7	Weapons	183	7.4	87	6.5
8	Sex Offenses	178	7.4	39	7.7
9	Damage Property	175	5.1	70	6.1
10	Traffic Offenses Motor Vehicle	162	5.8	114	5.8
Total Top 10 Offenses		2,753	8.7	1,173	7.2
Total All Other Offenses		614	6.6	209	6.0
Total All Offenses		3,367	7.3	1,382	6.4

Figure 4.1. FY 2025 Rate of New Prison Admissions per 1,000 Residents in Sentencing County



Average Sentence Length

Average sentences are for new term admissions, which include new court commitments and probation revocations. They exclude 120-day and long-term drug sentences (559.115, RSMo or 217.202 RSMo). Life sentences are calculated at 30 years.

New term admissions have been declining since FY2017, with the exception of FY2022 when the criminal justice system recovered from the COVID pandemic (Table 4.11). In the last ten years new court commitments have averaged about 52% of new admissions but in FY2022 and FY2023 they accounted for 56%, reflecting a decline in probation revocations. Females account for only about 10% of new court commitments but account for about 20% of probation revocations (females are more likely to be sentenced to probation than males).

The average sentence in the past ten years has averaged about 8.5 years for new court commitments and about 6.2 years for probation revocations. Generally, average sentences for males are roughly 1.5 years longer than females for new court commitments, and a year longer than females for probation revocations. In the last two fiscal years there has been an increase in the average sentence of new court commitments and this may be attributed to the relative increase in violent and sex offenses, which incur longer sentences. There has been little change in the average sentences of probation revocations.

Table 4.11. New Term Admissions and Average Sentence (in years) by Sex

Admissions by Type	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
New Court Commitments	2,704	2,792	2,659	2,612	2,047	1,705	2,494	2,440	2,556	2,488
Female	299	344	302	284	223	186	270	253	249	299
Male	2,405	2,448	2,357	2,328	1,824	1,519	2,224	2,187	2,307	2,189
Probation Revocations	2,523	2,519	2,413	2,223	1,827	1,701	1,953	1,940	1,891	1,825
Female	485	516	497	476	373	356	393	394	381	356
Male	2,038	2,003	1,916	1,747	1,454	1,345	1,560	1,546	1,510	1,469
Total	5,227	5,311	5,072	4,835	3,874	3,406	4,447	4,380	4,447	4,313

Average Sentence (yrs)	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
New Court Commitments	8.3	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.1	8.6	8.9	9.3	9.0
Female	7.1	7.2	7.0	6.1	7.2	6.5	6.9	7.4	8.1	7.1
Male	8.5	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.3	8.8	9.0	9.4	9.3
Probation Revocations	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.1
Female	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.5
Male	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.2
Total	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.8	7.6

5. Releases from Prison

Releases have been declining since FY2019, following the decline in admissions which began in FY2017. The decline is associated with the decrease in felony sentencing after the revision to the criminal code in FY2017 and with the impact of the COVID pandemic. Since FY2019 releases have decreased by 40.7% and from FY2024 by 6.4% (Table 5.1). Releases to probation and parole have declined the most since FY2019 (-32.7%, -47.4% respectively). Other includes deaths and interstate prison transfers.

Table 5.1. Number of Releases from an Institution by Release Type

Type of Release	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Probation	5,097	5,090	5,110	4,485	3,494	2,224	2,594	2,644	2,446	2,367
Parole	10,869	11,583	12,319	13,466	12,721	9,490	8,787	8,050	7,335	6,685
Conditional Release	785	884	854	764	818	515	548	546	648	742
Other*	155	203	173	149	140	154	158	203	200	156
Discharge	1,562	1,539	1,431	1,297	917	830	870	799	826	782
Total Releases	18,468	19,299	19,887	20,161	18,090	13,213	12,957	12,242	11,455	10,732
Percent change	-4.0%	4.5%	3.0%	1.4%	-10.3%	-27.0%	-1.9%	-5.5%	-6.4%	-6.3%

Since FY2019 female releases have decreased by 50.0% and from FY2024 by 10.9% (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2. Number of Releases from the Female Prison Population by Release Type

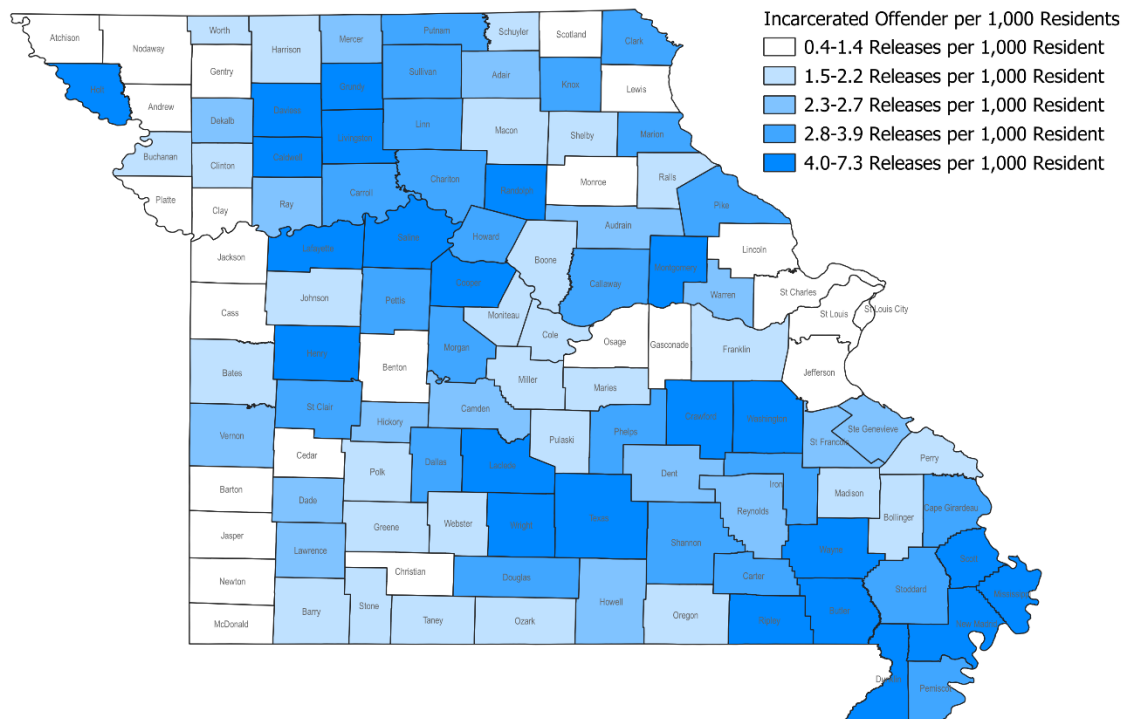
Type of Release	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Probation	1,279	1,305	1,326	1,187	877	530	668	659	593	596
Parole	1,767	2,030	2,177	2,347	2,072	1,517	1,390	1,403	1,388	1,173
Conditional Release	72	83	70	74	68	58	54	44	46	41
Other*	10	25	14	9	9	2	9	11	6	6
Discharge	155	130	130	111	67	63	69	66	55	45
Total Releases	3,283	3,573	3,717	3,728	3,093	2,170	2,190	2,183	2,088	1,861
Percent change	3.4%	8.8%	4.0%	0.3%	-17.0%	-29.8%	0.9%	-0.3%	-4.4%	-10.9%

Since FY2019 male releases have decreased by 46.0% and from FY2024 by 5.3% (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3. Number of Releases from the Male Prison Population by Release Type

Type of Release	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Probation	3,818	9,785	3,784	3,298	2,617	1,694	1,926	1,985	1,853	1,771
Parole	9,102	9,553	10,142	11,119	10,649	7,973	7,397	6,647	5,947	5,512
Conditional Release	713	801	784	690	750	457	494	502	602	701
Other*	145	178	159	140	131	152	149	192	194	150
Discharge	1,407	1,409	1,301	1,186	850	767	801	733	771	737
Total Releases	15,185	21,726	16,170	16,433	14,997	11,043	10,767	10,059	9,367	8,871
Percent change	-8.5%	43.1%	-25.6%	1.6%	-8.7%	-26.4%	-2.5%	-6.6%	-6.9%	-5.3%

Figure 5.1. FY 2025 Releases from Adult Institutions per 1,000 Residents in Sentencing County



6. Time Served to First Release

First release is the release following the admission for a new commitment.(new court commitment or probation revocation). Unless the offense has statutory time served restrictions or the offender has prior incarcerations with the Missouri Department of Corrections offenders are entitled to release on or before the conditional release date (two thirds of the sentence for sentences less than ten years, 558.011 RSMo). Time served includes jail credit. The aggregate sentence includes consecutive sentences.

All Releases

Releases have been decreasing since FY2019 but there has been an increase in the aggregate sentence since FY2019 (6.9 years FY2019, 7.3 years FY2025).Average time served as a percent of the sentence has been slowly increasing over the last ten years. In FY2025 it was 56.2% compared to 50.4% in FY2016 (Table 6.1). The percent of offenders released on the discharge of the sentence has remained at around 5% of releases.

Table 6.1. Average Time Served, First Release to Parole, Conditional Release or Discharge

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence	Time Served	% Sentence Served	% Paroled	% Release CR	% Discharged
FY2016	5,072	6.8	3.5	50.4%	85.4%	10.1%	4.5%
FY2017	4,949	6.7	3.5	50.3%	85.7%	9.6%	4.8%
FY2018	4,829	6.6	3.5	51.9%	83.9%	11.0%	5.2%
FY2019	5,473	6.9	3.6	52.8%	82.2%	12.4%	5.4%
FY2020	6,724	7.3	3.8	52.0%	86.4%	9.1%	4.5%
FY2021	3,693	8.0	4.4	52.4%	86.3%	8.9%	4.8%
FY2022	3,849	8.0	4.5	53.5%	87.1%	8.1%	8.0%
FY2023	3,861	7.8	4.4	56.5%	85.8%	9.1%	5.1%
FY2024	3,678	7.4	4.1	55.0%	83.5%	11.6%	4.9%
FY2025	3,690	7.3	4.1	56.2%	81.1%	13.5%	5.4%

Offense Group and Felony Class Releases

For class A, B, or C violent felonies, the aggregate sentence has been increasing (13.3 years in FY2016 to 14.2 years in FY2025). Time served as a percent of sentence is high (over 75%) and also increasing (73.1% in FY2016, 80.3% in FY2025). Many of the offenses are dangerous felonies that require 85% of the sentence to be served before parole. (Table 6.2).

Table 6.2. Time Served to First Release, Class A, B or C Violent Felonies

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence	Time Served	% Sentence Served	% Paroled	% Release CR	% Discharged
FY2016	636	13.3	9.7	73.1%	82.9%	9.6%	7.5%
FY2017	575	13.0	9.9	77.4%	79.7%	13.4%	7.0%
FY2018	553	12.8	10.0	76.5%	79.2%	11.0%	9.8%
FY2019	644	12.9	9.7	77.4%	81.2%	9.3%	9.5%
FY2020	835	13.6	10.5	76.2%	82.9%	8.0%	9.1%
FY2021	524	14.1	10.9	77.8%	84.0%	7.4%	8.6%
FY2022	656	14.6	11.3	78.8%	84.3%	7.9%	7.8%
FY2023	613	15.5	12.2	78.5%	81.7%	10.6%	7.7%
FY2024	514	14.4	11.5	79.7%	79.4%	10.7%	9.9%
FY2025	487	14.2	11.4	80.3%	76.6%	9.2%	14.2%

Releases of Violent D and E felonies are at their highest since FY2020. The aggregate sentence has averaged about 5.5 years, and time served, as a percent of the sentence, has increased over the last ten years (FY2016 50.6%, FY2025 58.0%, Table 6.3).

Table 6.3. Time Served to First Release, Class D and E Violent Felonies

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence	Time Served	% Sentence Served	% Paroled	% Release CR	% Discharged
FY2016	376	5.6	2.9	50.6%	79.6%	17.3%	3.1%
FY2017	446	5.5	2.9	52.5%	76.9%	19.7%	3.5%
FY2018	432	5.4	2.9	53.0%	77.1%	21.1%	1.8%
FY2019	479	5.3	2.8	55.5%	70.6%	26.4%	3.0%
FY2020	684	5.6	2.9	53.9%	80.0%	17.1%	2.9%
FY2021	361	5.7	3.0	52.3%	83.2%	13.7%	3.1%
FY2022	455	5.7	3.0	52.8%	85.3%	11.9%	2.8%
FY2023	391	5.3	2.9	54.4%	77.7%	19.9%	2.3%
FY2024	407	5.2	3.0	56.7%	70.5%	26.5%	2.9%
FY2025	479	5.0	2.9	58.0%	66.6%	29.9%	3.5%

Most serious sex offenses are unclassified felonies because the sentencing is outside the authorized range for Class A felonies. Over the last decade, although there has been some variation, both the aggregate sentence and the percent served averages have remained about the same (12.8 years, 73.8%). Sex offenders who do not complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program (MOSOP), which is mandated for parole eligibility, are discharged (25.2%).

6.4. Time Served, First Release, Class A, B, C and unclassified Sex and Child Abuse Felonies

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence	Time Served	% Sentence Served	% Paroled	% Release CR	% Discharged
FY2016	255	12.8	10.0	77.4%	38.0%	34.5%	24.8%
FY2017	250	12.1	9.8	79.0%	32.0%	28.0%	27.5%
FY2018	259	12.3	9.4	79.1%	32.4%	33.6%	40.0%
FY2019	233	13.4	10.6	78.2%	34.3%	32.6%	34.0%
FY2020	399	12.5	9.9	79.4%	45.1%	23.3%	33.0%
FY2021	219	13.5	10.2	78.7%	47.0%	19.2%	31.6%
FY2022	331	14.4	11.0	74.9%	57.4%	16.0%	33.8%
FY2023	289	16.0	12.3	76.8%	55.4%	16.6%	26.6%
FY2024	257	15.1	11.5	76.2%	58.0%	19.8%	28.0%
FY2025	224	15.5	12.0	77.4%	52.7%	22.3%	25.2%

The aggregate sentence (6.2 years) is close to the maximum for a class D felony (seven years). Time served is close to the conditional release and a high proportion of offenders are released on the conditional release date if they complete MOSOP (33.6% FY2025) or on the discharge date if they do not (19.5% FY2025).

Table 6.5. Time Served, First Release Class D and E Sex and Child Abuse Felony Offenders

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence	Time Served	% Sentence Served	% Paroled	% Release CR	% Discharged
FY2016	205	5.8	3.9	68.4%	45.4%	28.8%	25.9%
FY2017	196	5.8	4.0	67.7%	40.8%	39.8%	19.4%
FY2018	190	5.8	4.0	67.1%	43.2%	38.9%	17.9%
FY2019	196	6.4	4.0	66.2%	50.5%	29.1%	20.4%
FY2020	254	6.1	3.8	63.4%	55.5%	29.1%	15.4%
FY2021	171	6.3	4.1	61.9%	55.6%	28.1%	16.4%
FY2022	171	6.8	4.3	64.8%	53.8%	22.2%	24.0%
FY2023	154	6.2	4.3	69.0%	44.8%	31.8%	23.4%
FY2024	155	6.3	4.1	64.8%	47.7%	29.0%	23.2%
FY2025	149	6.2	4.2	67.7%	47.0%	33.6%	19.5%

Non-violent and drug felonies releases have decreased since FY2019 but there has been little change in either the aggregate sentence or time served. Nonviolent offenses are nearly all class D or E felonies. Over 90% of offenders with a class A, B or C felony are released to parole and for offenders with D or C felonies the parole rate is nearly 95%.

Table 6.6. Time Served, First Release Non-Violent and Drug Felony Offenders

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence	Time Served	% Sentence Served	% Paroled	% Release CR	% Discharged
Class A, B, C Nonviolent and Drug felonies							
FY2016	493	9.1	3.3	36.3%	92.1%	6.5%	1.4%
FY2017	469	9.3	3.5	38.0%	90.2%	7.5%	2.4%
FY2018	514	9.0	3.4	38.4%	90.5%	8.2%	1.4%
FY2019	547	9.2	3.6	38.8%	92.3%	6.2%	1.5%
FY2020	513	9.4	3.4	36.5%	93.8%	5.3%	1.0%
FY2021	350	9.8	3.8	38.6%	90.9%	8.3%	0.9%
FY2022	317	9.4	3.5	37.0%	92.5%	6.9%	0.6%
FY2023	275	8.9	3.4	37.7%	92.5%	6.5%	1.1%
FY2024	246	8.4	3.2	38.4%	91.9%	6.5%	1.6%
FY2025	274	8.6	3.3	38.4%	93.4%	5.5%	1.1%
Class D & E Nonviolent and Drug felonies							
FY2016	2,923	4.7	1.6	33.5%	93.5%	5.0%	1.6%
FY2017	2,671	4.8	1.7	34.6%	91.6%	6.0%	2.4%
FY2018	2,874	4.7	1.7	36.7%	91.7%	6.9%	1.4%
FY2019	2,913	4.9	1.7	34.6%	94.0%	4.3%	1.6%
FY2020	3,175	5.3	1.8	34.7%	93.6%	5.8%	0.6%
FY2021	2,980	5.3	1.7	32.2%	94.3%	4.5%	1.2%
FY2022	1,889	5.1	1.6	31.1%	94.9%	4.4%	0.7%
FY2023	1,991	5.0	1.5	30.4%	94.9%	4.2%	0.9%
FY2024	1,988	5.1	1.6	31.2%	92.7%	6.4%	0.9%
FY2025	1,959	5.0	1.7	34.0%	90.3%	8.9%	0.9%

There are four DWI offenses: Persistent Class E, Aggravating Class D, Chronic Class C and Habitual Class B which is a dangerous felony. The number of releases has been declining. The aggregate sentence has averaged 5.4 years and the percent time served has averaged 53% of the sentence.

Table 6.7. Time Served, First Release DWI offenses

FY	Releases	Aggregate Sentence	Time Served	% Sentence Served	% Paroled	% Release CR	% Discharged
FY2016	229	5.3	2.6	49.1%	83.8%	13.1%	3.1%
FY2017	194	5.1	2.6	51.0%	83.5%	12.9%	3.6%
FY2018	200	5.0	2.8	56.0%	81.5%	14.0%	4.5%
FY2019	204	5.4	2.9	53.7%	84.8%	12.3%	2.9%
FY2020	236	5.8	3.0	51.7%	88.6%	8.5%	3.0%
FY2021	123	5.8	3.0	51.7%	85.4%	10.6%	4.1%
FY2022	116	5.6	2.9	51.8%	87.1%	7.8%	5.2%
FY2023	97	5.1	2.6	51.0%	85.6%	9.3%	5.2%
FY2024	115	4.6	2.5	54.3%	77.4%	19.1%	3.5%
FY2025	85	5.3	3.1	58.5%	77.6%	15.3%	7.1%

Time Served to First Release – Top Ten Offenses

Drug offenses and assault are the top offense for both females and males, but drugs account for 47.0% of first releases for females and only 22.4% for males. Of the ten top offenses eight are common to both and surprisingly, Homicide is ranked higher for females than for males. The top ten NCIC offenses comprise 90% of all offenses for females and 81% of offenses for males.

Table 6.7 Top Ten Offenses: First Releases by Sex, FY2025

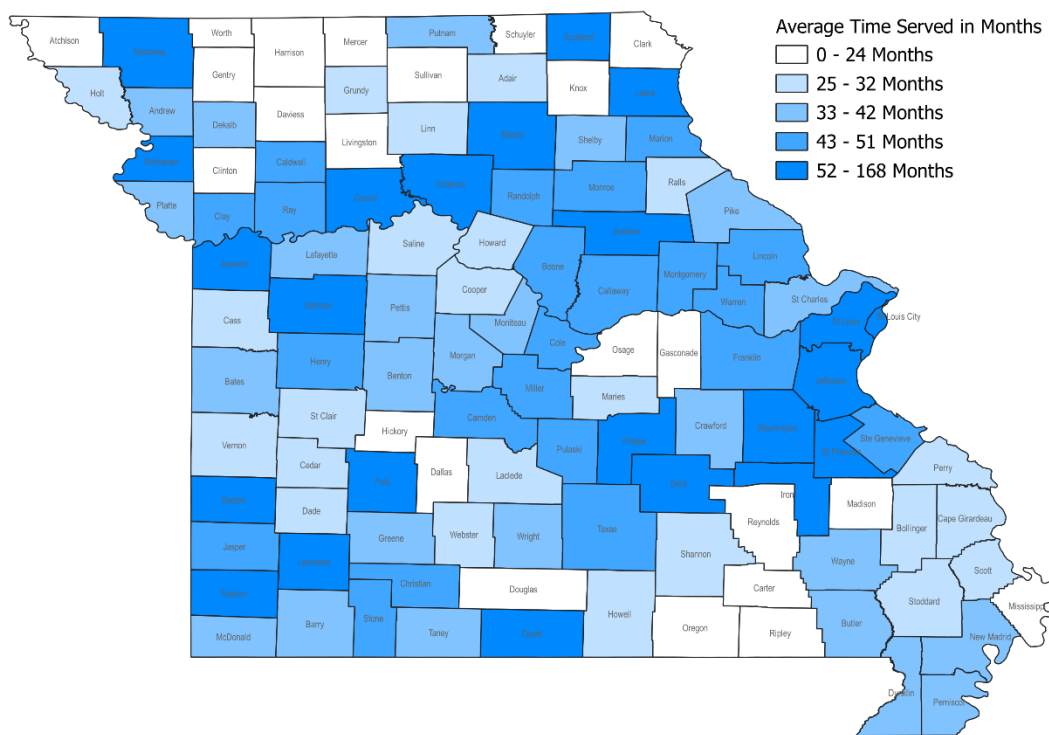
Females

Rank	NCIC Offense Description	Releases	Percent of Releases	Aggregate Sentence (years)	Time Served (years)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent released to parole	Percent released CR/Adm	Percent Discharged
1	Dangerous Drugs	260	47.0%	5.6	1.3	23.4%	99.2%	0.8%	0.0%
2	Assault	48	8.7%	6.2	3.6	57.7%	87.5%	10.4%	2.1%
3	Stealing / Larceny	39	7.1%	4.9	1.1	22.1%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4	Damage Property	30	5.4%	4.8	1.3	27.3%	96.7%	3.3%	0.0%
5	Family Offenses	23	4.2%	5.2	2.5	48.6%	82.6%	17.4%	0.0%
6	Forgery / Counterfeiting	22	4.0%	6.3	1.4	22.1%	90.9%	9.1%	0.0%
7	Homicide	21	3.8%	16.3	14.1	86.9%	66.7%	28.6%	4.8%
8	Traffic Offenses	20	3.6%	4.6	2.1	46.6%	85.0%	15.0%	0.0%
9	Burglary	19	3.4%	5.4	1.8	32.4%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10	Weapons	14	2.5%	4.2	2.0	47.1%	71.4%	21.4%	7.1%
	Top 10 Offenses	496	89.7%	6.3	3.1	49.1%	94.2%	5.2%	0.6%
	Other Offenses	57	10.3%	6.0	2.8	46.1%	98.2%	0.0%	1.8%
	All Offenses	553	100.0%	6.2	2.9	47.5%	94.6%	4.7%	0.7%

Males

Rank	NCIC Offense	Releases	Percent of Releases	Aggregate Sentence (years)	Time Served (years)	Percent of Sentence Served	Percent released to parole	Percent released CR/Adm	Percent Discharged
1	Dangerous Drugs	702	22.4%	6.1	2.0	32.1%	94.3%	5.4%	0.3%
2	Assault	476	15.2%	7.2	5.2	71.4%	68.9%	23.5%	7.6%
3	Weapons	233	7.4%	6.1	3.3	54.4%	79.8%	18.0%	2.1%
4	Sexual Assault / Rape	186	5.9%	15.4	12.3	79.9%	49.5%	23.1%	27.4%
5	Burglary	181	5.8%	6.7	2.9	43.5%	86.7%	11.0%	2.2%
6	Robbery	169	5.4%	13.2	10.1	76.7%	69.8%	10.7%	19.5%
7	Damage Property	166	5.3%	5.1	1.8	36.0%	88.6%	10.8%	0.6%
8	Stealing / Larceny	155	4.9%	5.5	1.8	33.5%	91.6%	7.1%	1.3%
9	Homicide	144	4.6%	17.5	14.2	80.8%	76.4%	17.4%	6.3%
10	Traffic Offenses	141	4.5%	4.9	2.6	52.7%	80.1%	15.6%	4.3%
	Top 10 Offenses	2,553	81.4%	8.8	5.6	64.1%	80.5%	13.7%	5.8%
	Other Offenses	584	18.6%	5.5	3.1	55.9%	71.2%	20.9%	7.9%
	All Offenses	3,137	100.0%	6.6	4.0	59.6%	78.8%	15.0%	6.2%

Figure 6.1. FY Average Time Served in Months by FY 2025 First Releases from Adult Institutions per 1,000 Residents in Sentencing County



7. Sex and Child Abuse Offender Population

Sex Offender Demographics

The sex and child abuse offender population comprises offenders with a conviction of an offense under Chapter 566 (Sexual Offenses), certain child related offenses under Chapter 573 (Pornography), and child abuse offenses under Chapter 658 (Offenses against the Family) in the Missouri Revised Statutes. Offenders with a conviction for a sexual offense are required to complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program (MOSOP) for parole eligibility. Failure to complete the program requires offenders to serve to sentence discharge. Offenders convicted of child abuse are not required to enroll in MOSOP.

Table 7.1. Institutional Population of Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Sex and Race/Ethnicity, June 30, 2025

Race/Ethnicity	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Asian	0	8	8	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%
Black	28	1,078	1,106	17.6%	24.3%	24.0%
Hispanic	4	164	168	2.5%	3.7%	3.6%
Native American	3	16	19	1.9%	0.4%	0.4%
Unknown	0	17	17	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%
White	124	3,162	3,286	78.0%	71.1%	71.4%
Total	159	4,445	4,604	3.5%	96.5%	100.0%

The average age of Sex and Child Abuse offenders is 47 years compared to 42 years of the incarcerated population. The most populous age group is 40-44 years but the distribution is skewed to the older age groups.

Table 7.2. Institutional Population of Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Age Group, June 30, 2025

Current Age	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Age 17 To 19	0	5	5	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Age 20 To 24	4	169	173	2.5%	3.8%	3.8%
Age 25 To 29	23	343	366	14.5%	7.7%	7.9%
Age 30 To 34	33	450	483	20.8%	10.1%	10.5%
Age 35 To 39	36	547	583	22.6%	12.3%	12.7%
Age 40 To 44	22	595	617	13.8%	13.4%	13.4%
Age 45 To 49	20	556	576	12.6%	12.5%	12.5%
Age 50 To 54	9	436	445	5.7%	9.8%	9.7%
Age 55 To 59	10	422	432	6.3%	9.5%	9.4%
Age 60 To 64	0	418	418	0.0%	9.4%	9.1%
Age 65 To 69	2	277	279	1.3%	6.2%	6.1%
AGE 70 AND OVER	0	227	227	0.0%	5.1%	4.9%
Total	159	4,445	4,604	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Average Age	39.1	47.1	46.8			

Sex and Child Abuse Offender Classification

As of June 30, 2025, 75.2% of sex offenders have an HSD/HSE education level and 56.0% are either Trained and Skilled or Skilled. Males score higher than females on the Education score and females score higher than males on Vocational Readiness. In FY2025 fewer sex offenders had no mental health problems than the general population (48.1% and 51.1%, respectively), particularly for females (19.4% and 26.2%, respectively). See Chapter 1, Institutional Population, for the description of the classification system.

Table 7.3. Sex and Child Abuse offenders by Classification Level for Education, Vocational Skills, and Mental Health Assessments as of June 30, 2025

Educational Attainment	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
HSD/GED	118	3,271	3,389	76.1%	75.1%	75.1%
9-12th Grade	1	157	158	0.6%	3.6%	3.5%
6-8th Grade	12	311	323	7.7%	7.1%	7.2%
4-5th Grade	17	332	349	11.0%	7.6%	7.7%
0-3rd Grade	7	284	291	4.5%	6.5%	6.5%
Unclassified	4	90	94			
Total	159	4,445	4,604	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Vocational Readiness	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Trained & Skilled	51	1,182	1,233	32.9%	27.1%	27.3%
Skilled	50	1,241	1,291	32.3%	28.5%	28.6%
Semi-skilled	17	1,084	1,101	11.0%	24.9%	24.4%
Unskilled	36	655	691	23.2%	15.0%	15.3%
No Skills or Training	1	193	194	0.6%	4.4%	4.3%
Unclassified	4	90	94			
Total	159	4,445	4,604	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Mental Health Problems	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
No Mental Health Problems	30	2,139	2,169	19.4%	49.1%	48.1%
Mild Impairment	30	1,182	1,212	19.4%	27.1%	26.9%
Clinic Care-Medication	94	984	1,078	60.6%	22.6%	23.9%
Serious Functional Impairment	1	44	45	0.6%	1.0%	1.0%
Severe Functional Impairment	-	6	6	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%
Unclassified	4	90	94			
Total	159	4,445	4,604	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent excludes unclassified offenders

Custody Level

Sex offenders can be housed no lower than medium custody level until they have completed MOSOP and so 91.7% of sex and child abuse offenders are classified as medium or maximum custody. Child abuse offenders are not so restricted and, as 59% of females are serving a child abuse offense compared to 6% of males, a far higher percentage of females are low custody than males (40.6% compared to 8.3%). Females are housed in multi-custody institutions.

Table 7.4. Incarcerated Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Custody Level on June 30, 2025

	Count			Percent*		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Low custody	63	361	424	40.6%	8.3%	9.4%
Medium custody	59	2,218	2,277	38.1%	50.9%	50.5%
Maximum custody	33	1,776	1,809	21.3%	40.8%	40.1%
Unclassified	4	90	94			
Total	159	4,445	4,604	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Percent excludes unclassified offenders

Five Year Comparison FY2020-FY2025

The sex and child abuse population has decreased by 106 since FY2020, a decrease of 2.3% and is a smaller proportion of the population in FY2025 compared to FY2020 (18.8% to 19.6 %). There has been an increase in the number of offenders serving a Family Offense (31.0%).

Table 7.5. Institutional Population of Sex/Child Abuse Offenders by NCIC Offense

NCIC Offense	FY2020			FY2025			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Sexual Assault/Rape	61	3,526	3,587	39	3,325	3,364	-36.1%	-5.7%	-6.2%
Sex Offenses-non assaultive	16	696	712	10	723	733	-37.5%	3.9%	2.9%
Exploitation/Enticement	4	120	124	9	122	131	125.0%	1.7%	5.6%
Family Offenses	76	211	287	101	275	376	32.9%	30.3%	31.0%
Total	157	4,553	4,710	159	4,445	4,604	1.3%	-2.4%	-2.3%

Top Ten Sex and Child Offenses

The top ten offenses account for 85% of sex offenses committed by offenders incarcerated on June 30, 2025. The top three offenses are Statutory Sodomy 1st degree, Rape 1st degree and Statutory Rape 1st degree. Together these three comprise 51% of the Sex and Child Abuse population. Seven of the top ten offenses are dangerous felonies.

Table 7.6. Top Ten Sex and Child Abuse Offenses for Offenders Incarcerated on June 30, 2025

Rank	RSMo	Offense Description	Count	Average Sentence (Yrs)	Percent
1	566.062	STATUTORY SODOMY 1ST DEGREE	1,259	21.7	27%
2	566.030	RAPE - 1ST DEGREE	584	26.4	13%
3	566.032	STATUTORY RAPE 1ST DEGREE	515	22.1	11%
4	566.060	SODOMY - 1ST DEGREE	365	24.7	8%
5	566.067	CHILD MOLESTATION - 1ST DEGREE	317	16.7	7%
6	568.045	ENDANGER CHILD WELFARE - 1ST DEG	208	9.4	5%
7	566.068	CHILD MOLESTATION - 2ND DEGREE	204	11.5	4%
8	568.060	ABUSE OF A CHILD - INJURY/DEATH	173	14.5	4%
9	573.037	POSSESS CHILD PORNO - 2ND OFFENSE	163	10.3	4%
10	566.034	STATUTORY RAPE - 2ND DEGREE	145	9.7	3%
Total Top 10 Offenses			3,933	10.6	85%
Total All Other Offenses			672	11.1	15%
Total All Offenses			4,605	13.8	100%

Admissions

Admissions have increased in the last three fiscal years and are now similar to admissions prior to FY2019. Since FY2022 new prison sentences have increased and comprise 64% of admissions. The largest decrease has been in technical returns, which now comprise only 14% of admissions. The Sex Offender Assessment Unit is a 120-day program that assesses the suitability of offenders with sex offenses for probation.

Table 7.7. Sex and Child Abuse Offenses by Type of Admission to an Adult Institution

Type of Admission	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
New Admissions	623	615	683	619	531	417	572	602	634	639
New Prison Sentences	455	460	501	476	415	325	447	463	521	509
Sex Offender Assessment Unit	168	155	182	143	116	92	125	139	113	130
Returns from Supervision	267	258	261	198	196	216	199	193	181	188
Law Violations	79	76	63	62	63	65	67	65	66	50
Technical Violations	188	182	198	136	133	151	132	128	115	138
All Admissions	890	873	944	817	727	633	771	795	815	827
Percent Change	-4.5%	-1.9%	8.1%	-13.5%	-11.0%	-12.9%	21.8%	3.1%	2.5%	1.5%

Releases

Releases have decreased in the last five fiscal years and are 29% lower than in FY2016. Releases to probation from the Sex Offender Assessment Unit have decreased the most since FY2016 (-46%).

Table 7.8. Number of Incarcerated Sex and Child Abuse Offenders by Release Type

Type of Release	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Probation	131	123	121	119	74	61	77	83	66	71
Parole	367	366	399	445	529	455	465	375	378	315
Conditional Release	186	200	157	170	185	99	119	93	84	104
Other*	38	46	45	49	39	64	31	42	47	39
Discharge	259	273	213	202	214	192	183	173	151	147
Total Releases	981	1,008	935	985	1,041	871	875	766	726	676
Percent change	-2.6%	2.8%	-7.2%	5.3%	5.7%	-16.3%	0.5%	-12.5%	-5.2%	-6.9%

Missouri Sex Offender Program (MOSOP)

Offenders convicted of a new sex offense are required to complete the Missouri Sex Offender Program before parole eligibility. If the offense is eligible for conditional release and the offender completes MOSOP the offender is entitled to be released on or before the conditional release date. The conditional release term of any term imposed under section 557.036 RSMO is:

- (a) One-third for terms of nine years or less
- (b) Three years for terms between nine and fifteen years
- (c) Five years for terms more than fifteen years

There is no conditional release for sentences of 30 years or more.

The completion rate for MOSOP has averaged about 65% in the last ten years (Table 7.9). In FY2025 it was 65.2%. For offenders who completed MOSOP the average percent of sentence served before release is about 71%.

Table 7.9. Completion of MOSOP and Time Served

Outcome	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Completed	273	235	241	266	319	299	316	257	247	219
Failed or refused	142	154	125	141	181	162	158	166	131	117
Releases	415	389	366	407	500	461	474	423	378	336
Percent completed	65.8%	60.4%	65.8%	65.4%	63.8%	64.9%	66.7%	60.8%	65.3%	65.2%
Avg. sentence (yrs.)										
Completed	11.2	10.8	11.5	11.6	10.8	12.0	14.2	15.4	13.9	14.3
Failed or refused	9.5	9.4	9.0	11.1	10.5	11.1	9.9	11.1	9.8	10.1
Time served (yrs)										
Completed	7.9	7.9	8.3	8.3	7.6	7.9	9.7	10.5	9.6	10.2
Failed or refused	9.5	9.4	9.0	11.1	10.5	11.1	9.9	11.1	9.8	10.1
% sentence served										
Completed	71%	72%	72%	72%	70%	66%	68%	68%	69%	71%
Failed or refused	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

8. Capital Punishment

Execution is an authorized punishment for offenders convicted of Murder 1st degree. Offenders not sentenced to death must serve life without parole unless the offender was under 18 at the time of the offense, when the minimum time to serve is twenty-five years. Although the new capital punishment law became effective in Missouri on May 26, 1977, the first execution in Missouri following the US Supreme Court decision authorizing the legality of capital punishment statutes took place in 1989. During the last 20 years (July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2025), thirty-eight executions have occurred. Two executions occurred in FY2025 (Table 8.1).

On June 30, 2025 there were 8 offenders awaiting execution. During FY2025, there were 18 admissions with a sentence of life without parole and none with a death sentence. In the last twenty years admissions with a death sentence have ranged from zero to three offenders per year and the number of offenders with life without parole sentences have ranged from 15 to 40 offenders per year.

Table 8.1. Sentences for Murder 1st Degree and Executions

Year	Awaiting Execution	Executed	Admissions to Prison			
			Life NP	Death	Total	Pct Death
FY2006	43	2	40	0	40	0.0%
FY2007	44	0	27	1	28	3.6%
FY2008	46	0	20	3	23	13.0%
FY2009	49	1	35	1	36	2.8%
FY2010	48	0	35	1	36	2.8%
FY2011	46	1	33	1	34	2.9%
FY2012	47	0	25	1	26	3.8%
FY2013	47	0	36	0	36	0.0%
FY2014	41	8	31	2	33	6.1%
FY2015	31	9	40	0	40	0.0%
FY2016	26	3	15	0	15	0.0%
FY2017	25	1	19	0	19	0.0%
FY2018	25	0	28	2	30	6.7%
FY2019	23	0	38	0	38	0.0%
FY2020	21	2	22	0	22	0.0%
FY2021	20	0	18	0	18	0.0%
FY2022	19	2	26	0	26	0.0%
FY2023	13	4	24	1	25	4.0%
FY2024	10	3	18	0	18	0.0%
FY2025	8	2	18	0	18	0.0%
TOTAL		38	548	13	561	2.3%

From FY2006 to FY2025, Black offenders have received 51.3% of Murder 1st degree sentences of which 0.3% were sentenced to death. White offenders have received 44.9% of Murder 1st degree sentences, of which 4.6% were sentenced to death.

9. Supervised Population

The supervised population includes offenders serving a probation sentence and offenders released from prison to serve the remainder of their sentence on parole. Supervision includes field supervision and offenders residing in community supervision centers and transition centers.

Demographics

The supervised population as of June 30, 2025, is 52,039, of which 13,586 are female and 38,453 male (Table 9.1). Females are 26.1% of the supervised population and racially, Whites are 76.8% and Blacks are 19.7% of the supervised population.

Table 9.1. Supervised Population by Sex and Race/Ethnicity on June 30, 2025

Race/Ethnicity	Count			Percent		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole						
Asian	10	28	38	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%
Black	230	2,663	2,893	9.7%	24.8%	22.1%
Hispanic	74	192	266	3.1%	1.8%	2.0%
Native American	20	27	47	0.8%	0.3%	0.4%
Unknown	4	14	18	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
White	2,031	7,818	9,849	85.7%	72.8%	75.1%
Total	2,369	10,742	13,111	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Probation						
Asian	35	139	174	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%
Black	1,421	5,958	7,379	12.7%	21.5%	19.0%
Hispanic	211	645	856	1.9%	2.3%	2.2%
Native American	59	101	160	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%
Unknown	58	168	226	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%
White	9,433	20,700	30,133	84.1%	74.7%	77.4%
Total	11,217	27,711	38,928	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total Supervision						
Asian	45	167	212	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
Black	1,651	8,621	10,272	12.2%	22.4%	19.7%
Hispanic	285	837	1,122	2.1%	2.2%	2.2%
Native American	79	128	207	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%
Unknown	62	182	244	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
White	11,464	28,518	39,982	84.4%	74.2%	76.8%
Total	13,586	38,453	52,039	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The average ages of the parole and probation populations are similar (42.9 and 39.9, respectively Table 9.2). The most populous age group for both the parole and probation populations is 35-39 years and both population distributions are skewed to the elderly. The average age of the supervised population has been increasing. Males are slightly older than females (41.0, 39.6 respectively).

Table 9.2. Supervised Population by Sex and Current Age on June 30, 2025

	Current Age	Count			Percent		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole	Age 16	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 17	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 18 To 19	0	2	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 20 To 24	45	228	273	1.9%	2.1%	2.1%
	Age 25 To 29	237	920	1,157	10.0%	8.6%	8.8%
	Age 30 To 34	437	1,549	1,986	18.4%	14.4%	15.1%
	Age 35 To 39	473	1,823	2,296	20.0%	17.0%	17.5%
	Age 40 To 44	469	1,746	2,215	19.8%	16.3%	16.9%
	Age 45 To 49	337	1,427	1,764	14.2%	13.3%	13.5%
	Age 50 To 54	188	1,005	1,193	7.9%	9.4%	9.1%
	Age 55 To 59	118	772	890	5.0%	7.2%	6.8%
	Age 60 To 64	44	626	670	1.9%	5.8%	5.1%
	Age 65 To 69	14	340	354	0.6%	3.2%	2.7%
	Age 70 And Over	7	304	311	0.3%	2.8%	2.3%
	Total	2,369	10,742	13,111	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Average age	40.1	43.5	42.9			
Probation	Age 16	0	1	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 17	0	3	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Age 18 To 19	24	168	192	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%
	Age 20 To 24	698	2,439	3,137	6.2%	8.8%	8.1%
	Age 25 To 29	1,246	3,320	4,566	11.1%	12.0%	11.7%
	Age 30 To 34	1,904	4,179	6,083	17.0%	15.1%	15.6%
	Age 35 To 39	2,152	4,395	6,547	19.2%	15.9%	16.8%
	Age 40 To 44	1,974	4,098	6,072	17.6%	14.8%	15.6%
	Age 45 To 49	1,341	3,173	4,514	12.0%	11.5%	11.6%
	Age 50 To 54	811	2,134	2,945	7.2%	7.7%	7.6%
	Age 55 To 59	547	1,638	2,185	4.9%	5.9%	5.6%
	Age 60 To 64	346	1,254	1,600	3.1%	4.5%	4.1%
	Age 65 To 69	124	596	720	1.1%	2.2%	1.8%
	Age 70 And Over	50	313	363	0.4%	1.1%	0.9%
	Total	11,217	27,711	38,928	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
	Average age	39.5	40.0	39.9			

Supervision Assessment (Offender Risk and Domain Scores)

During the first 120 days of field supervision, the offender is in the initial assessment phase. At the end of that period, the supervision level depends on the Ohio Risk Assessment System Community Supervision Tool (ORAS-CST). This tool provides an overall risk level and also identifies areas of need that are based on a series of domains. Supervision is based on the established risk level and case planning is done to address individual needs. Reassessments are completed yearly on those scoring higher than low on the CST or as needed based on prosocial or antisocial behaviors.

The ORAS-CST scores parolees as higher risk than probationers (Parolees are 15.4% high or very high risk compared to 11% of probationers and the assessment scores males as higher risk than females (Males are 13.1% high or very high risk compared to 2.1% of females).

Table 9.3. Risk Assessment of Supervised Offenders by Sex on June 30, 2025

Female Supervised Offenders				
	Probation		Parole	
Overall Risk	Count	%	Count	%
Low	4,121	43.7%	700	30.6%
Low/Moderate	3,689	39.1%	1,004	43.9%
Moderate	1,455	15.4%	510	22.3%
High	160	1.7%	75	3.2%
Not Assessed	1,792		80	
Total	11,217		2,369	
Criminal History Domain				
Low	6,880	73.0%	832	36.3%
Medium	2,416	25.6%	1,333	58.2%
High	129	1.4%	124	5.4%
Education, Employment, and Financial Situation Domain				
Low	2,113	22.4%	379	16.6%
Medium	5,627	59.7%	1,396	61.0%
High	1,685	17.8%	514	22.5%
Family and Social Support Domain				
Low	4,952	52.5%	1,329	58.1%
Medium	3,647	38.7%	785	34.3%
High	826	8.7%	175	7.6%
Neighborhood Problems Domain				
Low	5,085	54.0%	1,177	51.4%
Medium	1,807	19.2%	465	20.3%
High	2,533	26.9%	647	28.3%
Substance Use				
Low	2,330	24.7%	523	22.8%
Medium	5,663	60.1%	1,463	63.9%
High	1,432	15.1%	303	13.2%
Peer Associations Domain				
Low	3,384	35.9%	723	31.6%
Medium	5,207	55.2%	1,354	59.2%
High	834	8.8%	212	9.3%
Criminal Attitudes and Behavioral Patterns Domain				
Low	6,358	67.5%	1,641	71.7%
Medium	3,008	31.9%	639	27.9%
High	59	0.6%	9	0.4%

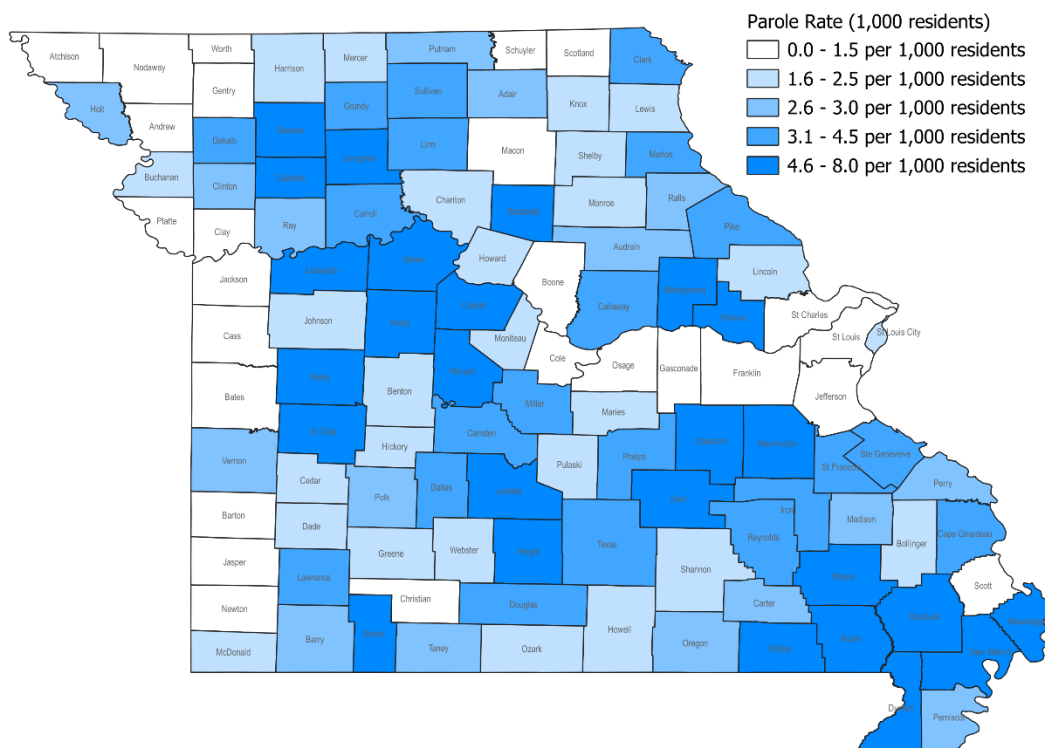
Male Supervised Offenders				
	Probation		Parole	
Overall Risk	Count	%	Count	%
Low	10,146	42.4%	3,163	31.5%
Moderate	11,744	49.1%	5,575	55.5%
High	1,944	8.1%	1,263	12.6%
Very High	93	0.4%	46	0.5%
Not Assessed	3,784		695	
Total	27,711		10,742	
Criminal History Domain				
Low	13,639	57.0%	2,591	25.8%
Medium	8,723	36.5%	5,928	59.0%
High	1,565	6.5%	1,528	15.2%
Education, Employment, and Financial Situation Domain				
Low	6,570	27.5%	1,855	18.5%
Medium	13,497	56.4%	6,014	59.9%
High	3,860	16.1%	2,178	21.7%
Family and Social Support Domain				
Low	13,277	55.5%	6,218	61.9%
Medium	9,247	38.6%	3,293	32.8%
High	1,403	5.9%	536	5.3%
Neighborhood Problems Domain				
Low	13,269	55.5%	5,325	53.0%
Medium	4,738	19.8%	2,047	20.4%
High	5,920	24.7%	2,675	26.6%
Substance Use				
Low	8,031	33.6%	3,242	32.3%
Medium	13,003	54.3%	5,722	57.0%
High	2,893	12.0%	1,083	10.8%
Peer Associations Domain				
Low	10,599	44.3%	4,140	41.2%
Medium	11,953	50.0%	5,252	52.3%
High	1,375	5.7%	655	6.5%
Criminal Attitudes and Behavioral Patterns Domain				
Low	14,884	62.2%	6,699	66.7%
Medium	8,822	36.9%	3,272	32.6%
High	221	0.9%	76	0.8%

10.Sentencing – Supervised Population

Parole Rate

The parole rate is determined by the number of offenders released from prison and the duration of parole (Figure 10.1). The parole ranking of counties is similar to the incarceration rate rankings in chapter 2, figure 2.1. The counties with the highest rates are rural and the metropolitan counties nearly all have the lowest rates. Because the populations of many rural counties are small even a few crimes may result in a high rate, which results in more fluctuation in the rural county rates from year to year.

Figure 10.1. Offenders on Parole Supervision on June 30, 2025, per 1,000 Residents in Sentencing County



Missouri has 115 counties, including the City of St. Louis, and ranking the top twenty counties accounts for more than half (53%) of the parole population on June 30th, 2025, which demonstrates the dispersion of crime across the state. The average sentence of the top twenty counties is higher than that of the other counties (9.2 years compared to 6.8 years). There are significant differences between males and females. The top sentencing county for females is Greene County and St. Louis City, which is the top sentencing county for males, is the 20th for females.

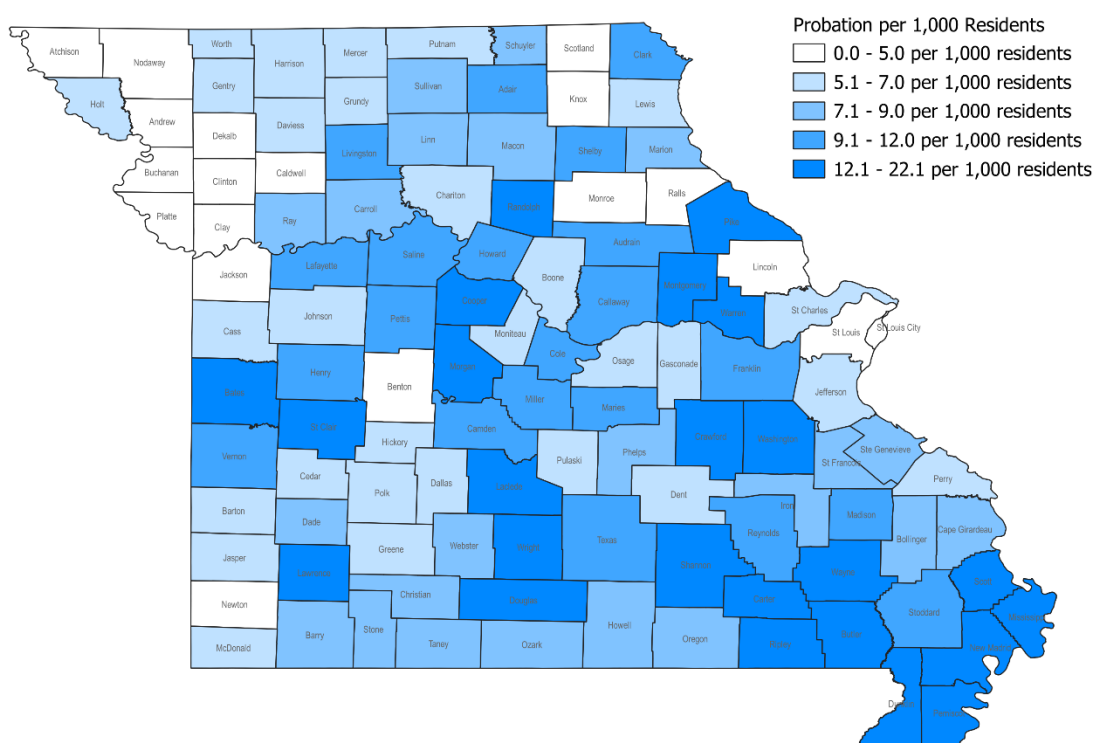
Table 10.1. Top Sentencing Counties for Individuals on Parole Supervision on June 30, 2025

Females					Males				
Rank	County	Count	Ave Sent	Percent of Total	Rank	County	Count	Ave Sent	Percent of Total
1	Greene	107	5.7	4.8%	1	St. Louis City	643	15.7	6.4%
2	St. Charles	81	6.1	3.6%	2	Greene	559	7.8	5.6%
3	Butler	69	6.2	3.1%	3	St. Louis County	535	12.1	5.4%
4	St. Francois	63	7.2	2.8%	4	Jackson	504	13.2	5.0%
5	Pettis	62	6.2	2.8%	5	St. Charles	397	7.5	4.0%
6	Cape Girardeau	61	5.6	2.7%	6	Jefferson	291	8.5	2.9%
7	Washington	52	6.1	2.3%	7	Butler	265	7.0	2.7%
8	Boone	51	5.3	2.3%	8	Boone	244	7.8	2.4%
9	Jefferson	49	6.6	2.2%	9	Clay	214	7.8	2.1%
10	Scott	48	5.9	2.1%	10	St. Francois	211	8.5	2.1%
11	St. Louis County	47	8.1	2.1%	11	Cape Girardeau	200	7.6	2.0%
12	Dunklin	45	6.2	2.0%	12	Scott	196	7.2	2.0%
13	Lafayette	45	8.2	2.0%	13	Lafayette	187	9.5	1.9%
14	Laclede	44	5.6	2.0%	14	Buchanan	183	8.8	1.8%
15	Clay	41	6.7	1.8%	15	Pettis	165	6.4	1.7%
16	Camden	38	5.9	1.7%	16	Jasper	159	7.4	1.5%
17	Christian	37	6.0	1.6%	17	Platte	143	6.9	1.4%
18	Crawford	37	7.0	1.6%	18	Phelps	139	8.7	1.4%
19	Jasper	35	7.9	1.6%	19	Warren	138	8.2	1.4%
20	St. Louis City	34	11.2	1.5%	20	Cass	137	6.3	1.4%
Total Top 20 Counties		1,046	6.5	46.6%	Total Top 20 Counties		5,510	9.6	55.1%
Total All Other Counties		1,199	5.9	53.4%	Total All Other Counties		4,481	7.0	44.9%
Total All Counties		2,245	6.2	100.0%	Total All Counties		9,991	8.5	100.0%
Total									
Rank	County	Count	Ave Sent	Percent of Total					
1	St. Louis City	677	15.5	5.5%					
2	Greene	666	7.4	5.4%					
3	St. Louis County	582	11.8	4.8%					
4	Jackson	537	12.9	4.4%					
5	St. Charles	478	7.3	3.9%					
6	Jefferson	340	8.2	2.8%					
7	Butler	334	6.8	2.7%					
8	Boone	295	7.3	2.4%					
9	St. Francois	274	8.2	2.2%					
10	Cape Girardeau	261	7.2	2.1%					
11	Clay	255	7.7	2.1%					
12	Scott	244	6.9	2.0%					
13	Lafayette	232	9.2	1.9%					
14	Pettis	227	6.3	1.9%					
15	Buchanan	207	8.4	1.7%					
16	Jasper	194	7.5	1.6%					
17	Washington	173	7.5	1.4%					
18	Phelps	171	8.2	1.4%					
19	Laclede	170	6.6	1.4%					
20	Platte	169	6.6	1.4%					
Total Top 20 Counties		6,486	9.2	53.0%					
Total All Other Counties		5,750	6.8	47.0%					
Total All Counties		12,236	8.0	100.0%					

Probation Rate

The probation rate is determined by the number of offenders sentenced to probation. The majority of felony probations are for five-year terms irrespective of offense or sentencing county and the county probation rankings are a little different from the parole ranking. Nearly half of the counties that have the highest probation rates also have the highest parole rates. As for parole rates, the highest probation rates are rural counties, and the metropolitan counties all have the lowest rates. Because the populations of many rural counties are small even a few crimes may result in a high rate, which results in more fluctuation in the rural county rates from year to year.

Figure 10.2. Offenders on Probation Supervision on June 30, 2025, per 1,000 Residents in Sentencing County



Missouri has 115 counties, including the City of St. Louis. The ranking of the top twenty counties account for more than half (53.7%) of the probation population on June 30th, 2025. There are differences in the county rankings between parole and probation. Only 13 counties are in both top twenty counties rankings. St. Charles is the top county for probationers and St. Louis City is the top county for parolees. There is more similarity between males and females for probationers than for parolees. Four of the top five counties are in both the top five counties for males and females for probationers.

Table 10.2. Top Twenty Sentencing Counties with Individuals on Probation Supervision on June 30, 2025

Females					Males				
Rank	County	Count	Ave Sent	Percent of Total	Rank	County	Count	Ave Sent	Percent of Total
1	St. Charles	653	4.7	6.3%	1	St. Louis County	1,558	3.7	6.1%
2	Greene	506	4.9	4.9%	2	St. Charles	1,497	4.7	5.9%
3	Jefferson	434	4.9	4.2%	3	Greene	1,311	5.0	5.1%
4	St. Louis County	371	3.6	3.6%	4	Jackson	1,086	3.8	4.3%
5	Franklin	299	5.0	2.9%	5	Jefferson	1,058	4.9	4.2%
6	Boone	291	4.6	2.8%	6	St. Louis City	851	3.5	3.3%
7	Christian	276	4.9	2.7%	7	Boone	805	4.6	3.2%
8	Jackson	237	3.7	2.3%	8	Franklin	673	5.0	2.6%
9	Cole	233	4.8	2.2%	9	Clay	518	5.1	2.0%
10	Jasper	208	4.8	2.0%	10	Cole	511	4.8	2.0%
11	Cape Girardeau	206	4.9	2.0%	11	Jasper	508	4.9	2.0%
12	Clay	206	5.2	2.0%	12	Christian	491	4.9	1.9%
13	Dunklin	205	5.0	2.0%	13	Lawrence	422	4.9	1.7%
14	Butler	197	5.0	1.9%	14	Dunklin	421	4.9	1.7%
15	Warren	182	4.5	1.8%	15	Cape Girardeau	414	4.9	1.6%
16	Scott	173	4.9	1.7%	16	Cass	406	4.6	1.6%
17	St. Francois	170	4.9	1.6%	17	St. Francois	372	5.0	1.5%
18	Lawrence	168	4.9	1.6%	18	Butler	370	5.0	1.5%
19	St. Louis City	164	3.5	1.6%	19	Camden	364	5.0	1.4%
20	Cass	162	4.8	1.6%	20	Taney	349	5.0	1.4%
Total Top 20 Counties		5,341	4.7	51.4%	Total Top 20 Counties		13,985	4.6	54.9%
Total All Other Counties		5,058	4.9	48.6%	Total All Other Counties		11,482	4.9	45.1%
Total All Counties		10,399	4.8	100.0%	Total All Counties		25,467	4.7	100.0%

Total				
Rank	County	Count	Ave Sent	Percent of Total
1	St. Charles	2,150	4.7	6.0%
2	St. Louis County	1,929	3.7	5.4%
3	Greene	1,817	4.9	5.1%
4	Jefferson	1,492	4.9	4.2%
5	Jackson	1,323	3.8	3.7%
6	Boone	1,096	4.6	3.1%
7	St. Louis City	1,015	3.5	2.8%
8	Franklin	972	5.0	2.7%
9	Christian	767	4.9	2.1%
10	Cole	744	4.8	2.1%
11	Clay	724	5.2	2.0%
12	Jasper	716	4.9	2.0%
13	Dunklin	626	4.9	1.7%
14	Cape Girardeau	620	4.9	1.7%
15	Lawrence	590	4.9	1.6%
16	Cass	568	4.7	1.6%
17	Butler	567	5.0	1.6%
18	St. Francois	542	5.0	1.5%
19	Warren	516	4.5	1.4%
20	Platte	499	4.9	1.4%
Total Top 20 Counties		19,273	4.6	53.7%
Total All Other Counties		16,593	4.9	46.3%
Total All Counties		35,866	4.7	100.0%

Offense Groups

Among both parolees and probationers in FY2025, the greatest percent of male offenders are supervised for nonviolent offenses (41.2% and 42.7%, respectively) and drug offenses are the largest proportion of offense groups for female offenders (42.8% and 44.9%, respectively). For parolees, violent and sex/child abuse offenses are a larger percent of the population than for probationers (30.3% and 20.3%, respectively). The percentage of probationers supervised for DWI offenses is more than double that of parolees (5.0% and 1.7%, respectively). For parolees, males serve longer sentences than females for all offense groups (7.9 and 5.8 years, respectively). Because most probationers are sentenced to the maximum term-five years for felonies and three years for misdemeanors there is little difference in the probation terms between males and females or between offenses.

Table 10.3. Supervised Offenders by Offense Group Average Supervision Term on June 30, 2025

	Offense Group*	Count			Percent			Average Term		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Parole	Violent	271	2,678	2,949	11.3%	24.9%	22.5%	9.7	12.5	12.2
	Sex and Child Abuse	62	959	1,021	2.6%	8.9%	7.8%	6.7	12.6	12.3
	Nonviolent	998	4,414	5,412	42.1%	41.1%	41.2%	4.5	4.7	4.7
	Drug	1,014	2,490	3,504	42.8%	23.2%	26.7%	6.1	6.9	6.7
	DWI	24	201	225	1.0%	1.9%	1.7%	6.3	6.7	6.6
	Total	2,369	10,742	13,111	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	5.8	7.9	7.5
Probation	Violent	1,060	5,271	6,331	9.4%	19.0%	16.2%	4.8	4.8	4.8
	Sex and Child Abuse	439	1,147	1,586	3.9%	4.2%	4.1%	4.8	4.8	4.8
	Nonviolent	4,372	12,276	16,648	39.0%	44.2%	42.7%	4.4	4.3	4.3
	Drug	5,040	7,402	12,442	44.9%	26.7%	31.9%	4.9	4.8	4.9
	DWI	306	1,651	1,957	2.7%	6.0%	5.0%	4.6	4.7	4.6
	Total	11,217	27,747	38,964	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	4.7	4.6	4.6

* Violent offenses include homicide, robbery, assault, kidnapping, arson 1, armed criminal action and serious weapons offenses (felony class A and B). Sex offenses include 566, RSMo sex offenses and 568, RSMo child abuse offenses, excluding non-support. Drug offenses include 195 and 579, RSMo offenses. DWI includes BAC (excessive blood alcohol content) offenses. Nonviolent offenses are other offenses, including property offenses, public order offenses, other weapons offenses and other traffic offenses.

Top Ten Offenses (NCIC classification)

Dangerous drugs comprise nearly 50% of offenses for females on parole and on probation (44.6%, 47.9% respectively). Stealing and larceny is the second ranked offense for both parolees (9.6%) and probationers (10.5%).

Table 10.4. Top Ten Offenses Supervised Female Offenders on June 30, 2025

Parole		Count	Average Sentence	Percent of Total	Probation		Count	Average Sentence	Percent of Total
Rank	Offense Description				Rank	Offense Description			
1	Dangerous Drugs	1,163	5.9	45.6%	1	Dangerous Drugs	5,425	4.8	48.8%
2	Stealing / Larceny	235	4.8	9.2%	2	Stealing / Larceny	1,124	4.7	10.1%
3	Burglary	222	5.2	8.7%	3	Assault	901	4.2	8.1%
4	Forgery / Counterfeiting	184	5.5	7.2%	4	Traffic Offenses	571	4.5	5.1%
5	Assault	141	5.6	5.5%	5	Burglary	527	4.8	4.7%
6	Homicide	99	14.2	3.9%	6	Forgery / Counterfeiting	477	4.8	4.3%
7	Damage Property	89	4.5	3.5%	7	Family Offenses	466	4.6	4.2%
8	Family Offenses	70	6.2	2.8%	8	Damage Property	323	4.8	2.9%
9	Robbery	70	9.4	2.8%	9	Fraud	257	4.8	2.3%
10	Stolen Property	66	5.0	2.6%	10	Stolen Property	208	4.7	1.9%
Total Top 10 Offenses		2,339	6.6	91.8%	Total Top 10 Offenses		10,279	4.7	92.4%
Total All Other Offenses		210	5.2	8.2%	Total All Other Offenses		843	4.4	7.6%
Total All Offenses		2,549	5.7	100.0%	Total All Offenses		11,122	4.5	100.0%

Dangerous drugs is also the top offense for males, both on parole and on probation, but the percentages are less (24.7% and 29.3%, respectively) than compared to females. Many serious violent and sex offenses have a no probation restriction.

The prison sentences for males are longer than for females for the same offense but, because most offenders are sentenced to the maximum probation term, there is little difference in the probation terms between the sexes or between the offenses.

Table 10.5. Top Ten Offenses Supervised Male Offenders on June 30, 2025

Parole		Count	Average Sentence	Percent of Total	Probation		Count	Average Sentence	Percent of Total
Rank	Offense Description				Rank	Offense Description			
1	Dangerous Drugs	3,018	6.8	25.7%	1	Dangerous Drugs	8,268	4.7	30.3%
2	Burglary	1,344	6.6	11.5%	2	Assault	4,674	4.3	17.1%
3	Assault	1,320	7.1	11.2%	3	Traffic Offenses	2,681	4.6	9.8%
4	Robbery	842	12.1	7.2%	4	Burglary	1,760	4.7	6.4%
5	Stealing / Larceny	705	5.3	6.0%	5	Weapons	1,648	4.2	6.1%
6	Homicide	650	19.8	5.5%	6	Stealing / Larceny	1,605	4.7	5.9%
7	Sexual Assault / Rape	623	13.0	5.3%	7	Damage Property	1,041	4.7	3.8%
8	Damage Property	551	5.1	4.7%	8	Family Offenses	807	4.8	3.0%
9	Traffic Offenses	432	5.6	3.7%	9	Sex Offenses	716	4.9	2.6%
10	Sex Offenses	378	6.6	3.2%	10	Obstructing Police	635	4.6	2.3%
Total Top 10 Offenses		9,863	8.8	84.0%	Total Top 10 Offenses		23,835	4.6	87.3%
Total All Other Offenses		1,874	5.2	16.0%	Total All Other Offenses		3,456	4.0	12.7%
Total All Offenses		11,737	6.4	100.0%	Total All Offenses		27,291	4.2	100.0%

11. Comparison with Supervised Population of June 30, 2020

Offense Groups

In the last five years the parole population has decreased by 32% . The number of female parolees has decreased by 30% while the number of male parolees has decreased by 33% (Table 11.1). Among the five offense groups, the population of Violent and Sex and Child Abuse parolee offenders have decreased the least (20.3% and 21.6%). The largest decreases have been for Drug and DWI (41.3% and 58.3%). The changes reflect the changes that have occurred in the institutional population. As with the institutional population, the fiscal year 2020 represents an outlier in the overall pattern of supervision, largely owing to the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 11.1. Female and Male Parole Supervised Offenders by Offense Group and Percent Change, FY2020 to FY2025

Offense Group	FY2020			FY2025			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	304	3,397	3,701	271	2,678	2,949	-10.9%	-21.2%	-20.3%
Sex and Child Abuse	95	1,208	1,303	62	959	1,021	-34.7%	-20.6%	-21.6%
Nonviolent	1,412	6,417	7,829	998	4,414	5,412	-29.3%	-31.2%	-30.9%
Drug	1,519	4,450	5,969	1,014	2,490	3,504	-33.2%	-44.0%	-41.3%
DWI	53	489	542	25	201	226	-52.8%	-58.9%	-58.3%
Total	3,383	15,961	19,344	2,370	10,742	13,112	-29.9%	-32.7%	-32.2%

In the last five years the number of probationers has decreased by 3.6% (males -3.3%, females -4.3%, Table 11.2). Violent and Sex and Child Abuse have increased (20.1% and 16.4%, respectively) and Drug and DWI have decreased (14.4%, 23.3%, respectively).

Table 11.2. Female and Male Probation Offenders by Offense Group and Percent Change, FY2020 to FY2025

Offense Group	FY2020			FY2025			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	883	4,387	5,270	1,060	5,271	6,331	20.0%	20.2%	20.1%
Sex and Child Abuse	380	983	1,363	439	1,147	1,586	15.5%	16.7%	16.4%
Nonviolent	4,689	12,013	16,702	4,372	12,276	16,648	-6.8%	2.2%	-0.3%
Drug	5,356	9,184	14,540	5,040	7,402	12,442	-5.9%	-19.4%	-14.4%
DWI	418	2,132	2,550	306	1,651	1,957	-26.8%	-22.6%	-23.3%
Total	11,726	28,699	40,425	11,217	27,747	38,964	-4.3%	-3.3%	-3.6%

Average Sentence

The average sentence length of offenders on parole increased by 5.6% (Table 11.3). The greatest increases were for Sex and Child Abuse (28.8%) and Violent (9.4%) offenses. The decrease in the average Drug sentence in recent years (-5.4%) is because of the greater decline in trafficking and distribution sentences, compared to drug possession. There is little difference in the probation term offenders serve while on probation because most offenders serving a felony sentence serve a five-year probation.

There is little difference in the probation term offenders serve while on probation because most offenders serving a felony sentence serve a five-year probation. For offenders serving a suspended imposition sentence the offender serves the suspended sentence if the probation is revoked.

Table 11.3. Comparison of Average Sentence/Probation Term (years), FY2020 and FY2025

Parole Sentence

Offense Group	FY2020			FY2025			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	8.6	11.4	11.2	9.7	12.5	12.2	12.4%	9.5%	9.4%
Sex and Child Abuse	6.1	9.8	9.5	6.7	12.6	12.3	9.2%	29.0%	28.8%
Nonviolent	4.7	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.7	-4.7%	-5.6%	-5.5%
Drug	6.1	7.4	7.1	6.1	6.9	6.7	-0.3%	-6.4%	-5.4%
DWI	5.8	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.7	6.6	8.4%	6.0%	6.2%
Total	5.7	7.4	7.1	5.8	7.9	7.5	1.7%	6.4%	5.6%

**Life sentences computed as 30 years*

Probation Term

Offense Group	FY2020			FY2025			Percent Change		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Violent	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	1.9%	1.7%	1.7%
Sex and Child Abuse	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Nonviolent	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	-3.3%	-2.5%	-2.8%
Drug	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.9	1.9%	2.8%	2.5%
DWI	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	-2.8%	-1.1%	-1.3%
Total	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	0.1%	-0.3%	-0.2%

12. Supervision Openings

All Openings

Supervision openings decreased in FY2025 by 3.6%, about the same as it did in FY2023 and FY2024. The increase in FY2022 was from the ending of sentencing restrictions because of the COVID pandemic (Table 12.1). All admission types have declined since FY2019, but the greatest declines have been in 120-day releases (-48%) and parole releases (-47%). The decline in 120-day sentencing is attributed to the 2017 criminal code revision and the decline in parole releases from the decline in prison admissions, beginning in FY2017.

Table 12.1. Supervision Opening Types from FY2016 to FY2025

Type of Opening	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
New Probation	17,691	17,747	18,171	17,886	13,414	13,639	16,335	15,784	15,672	15,563
120-Day Probation Releases	4,942	4,992	5,044	4,436	3,487	2,205	2,528	2,608	2,412	2,326
Parole Releases	11,632	12,462	13,096	14,190	13,396	9,945	9,341	8,616	8,012	7,477
Absconder Returns	5,329	5,241	5,409	5,383	4,338	4,283	4,110	4,176	4,011	3,778
Interstate transfers	1,042	1,140	1,027	1,042	930	713	609	569	585	557
Supervision Openings	40,636	41,582	42,747	42,937	35,565	30,785	32,923	31,753	30,692	29,701
Percent Change	-1.2%	2.3%	2.8%	0.4%	-17.2%	-13.4%	6.9%	-3.6%	-3.3%	-3.2%

Openings by Race/Ethnicity

Whites account for 74.0% of openings and Blacks 22.1%. Blacks have a higher percent of new court probations but a lower percent of 120-day releases to probation compared to Whites (Table 12.2).

Table 12.2. Supervision Openings for FY2025 by Race/Ethnicity

Race/ Ethnicity	New Probation	120-Day Releases	Parole Releases	Absconder Returns	Interstate Transfers	All Openings
Asian	87	6	23	17	3	136
Black	3,617	325	1,615	873	131	6,561
Hispanic	410	45	186	89	21	751
Native American	91	16	26	16	3	152
Unknown	100	4	4	13	3	124
White	11,258	1,930	5,623	2,770	396	21,977
Total	15,563	2,326	7,477	3,778	557	29,701

Percent of Openings

Asian	64.0%	4.4%	16.9%	12.5%	2.2%	0.5%
Black	55.1%	5.0%	24.6%	13.3%	2.0%	22.1%
Hispanic	54.6%	6.0%	24.8%	11.9%	2.8%	2.5%
Native American	59.9%	10.5%	17.1%	10.5%	2.0%	0.5%
Unknown	80.6%	3.2%	3.2%	10.5%	2.4%	0.4%
White	51.2%	8.8%	25.6%	12.6%	1.8%	74.0%
Total	52.4%	7.8%	25.2%	12.7%	1.9%	100.0%

Openings by Sex

For all openings in FY2025 females accounted for 24.5 (Table 12.3). They had a higher percentage of new probation openings than males (58.8% and 50.6%, respectively) and a much smaller percent of parole releases (16.5% and 28.0%, respectively).

Table 12.3. Supervision Openings for FY2025 by Sex

Sex	New Probation	120-Day Releases	Parole Releases	Absconder Returns	Interstate Transfers	All Openings
Female	4,356	602	1,203	989	139	7,289
Male	11,207	1,724	6,274	2,789	418	22,412
Total	15,563	2,326	7,477	3,778	557	29,701

Percent of Openings

Female	59.8%	8.3%	16.5%	13.6%	1.9%	24.5%
Male	50.0%	7.7%	28.0%	12.4%	1.9%	75.5%
Total	52.4%	7.8%	25.2%	12.7%	1.9%	100.0%

13. Supervision Closings

All Closings

As with supervision openings, supervision closings have been declining since FY2018 and decreased by 2.9% in FY2025. Since FY2017, closings have decreased by 30.1%. The greatest declines have been in revocations/returns (-47.7%) and absconding (-40.1%). The smallest decline has been with discharges (-11.4%) so that discharges as a percent of all closings have been increasing. In FY2025 discharges accounted for 49.3% of closings. These changes have occurred because of the decrease in field violations, including absconding, leading to a decrease in revocations (Table 13.1).

Table 13.1. Number of Closings of Field Supervision by Closing Type, FY2016-2025

Type of Closing	FY16	FY17	FY18	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Discharges	16,932	16,869	16,205	16,633	16,607	17,380	16,823	14,509	14,923	14,765
Revocations/Returns	12,165	12,098	11,871	10,465	9,266	8,382	7,999	7,276	6,685	6,325
Absconding	10,213	10,467	10,222	9,586	8,635	7,357	7,020	7,266	6,573	6,394
Interstate transfers	3,109	3,386	3,299	3,421	2,829	2,452	2,640	2,607	2,487	2,440
Total Closings	42,419	42,820	41,597	40,105	37,337	35,571	34,482	31,658	30,668	29,924
Annual Percent Change	-6.5%	0.9%	-2.9%	-3.6%	-6.9%	-4.7%	-3.1%	-8.2%	-3.1%	-2.4%
Percent Discharged	39.9%	39.4%	39.0%	41.5%	44.5%	48.9%	48.8%	45.8%	48.7%	49.3%

Closings by Race/Ethnicity

White offenders account for 74.8% of all closings and Black offenders account for 21.4%. The discharge rate is similar for all races and ethnicities. Blacks have a lower revocation/return rate than Whites (18.0%, 22.2% respectively) but have a higher absconder rate (18.0%, 20.4% respectively).

Table 13.2. Closings from Supervision by Closing Type and by Race/Ethnicity FY2024

	Discharges	Revocation/ Returns	Absconding	Interstate transfers	All Closings
Asian	66	17	31	12	126
Black	3,104	1,151	1,552	602	6,409
Hispanic	331	130	186	87	734
Native American	60	39	24	17	140
Unknown	66	7	29	16	118
White	11,138	4,981	4,572	1,706	22,397
Total	14,765	6,325	6,394	2,440	29,924

Percent of Closings

Asian	52.4%	13.5%	24.6%	9.5%	0.4%
Black	48.4%	18.0%	24.2%	9.4%	21.4%
Hispanic	45.1%	17.7%	25.3%	11.9%	2.5%
Native American	42.9%	27.9%	17.1%	12.1%	0.5%
Unknown	56.0%	5.9%	24.6%	13.6%	0.4%
White	49.7%	22.2%	20.4%	7.6%	74.8%
Total	49.3%	21.1%	21.4%	8.2%	100.0%

Closings by Sex

Females have a higher discharge rate than males (53.7%, 47.9%) but, while the absconder rates are similar, they have much lower revocation and return rates (16.2%, 22.8%).

Table 13.3 Closings from Supervision by Type and Sex, FY2025

Sex	Discharges	Revocation>Returns	Absconding/Off Record	Interstate and Other	All Closings
Female	3,991	1,200	1,606	631	7,428
Male	10,774	5,125	4,788	1,809	22,496
Total	14,765	6,325	6,394	2,440	29,924
<i>Percent of Total</i>					
Female	53.7%	16.2%	21.6%	8.5%	24.8%
Male	47.9%	22.8%	21.3%	8.0%	75.2%
Total	49.3%	21.1%	21.4%	8.2%	100.0%

14. Time under Supervision

Time under supervision measures the time an offender is under a continuous period of supervision. A supervision is closed when the offender is discharged, incarcerated, declared an absconder or is transferred out of state. An offender on supervision may serve many periods of supervision before the sentence is finally discharged.

Time Supervised by Closing Type

In FY2025 the average time under a period of supervision was 20.8 months (Table 14.1). Supervision ending with a discharge served the longest (28.3 months). Supervisions ending with revocation or absconding have similar time served (about 14 months).

Females served slightly longer on supervision than males (22.2 months compared to 20.5 months) but there is little difference by closing type between males and females. Since FY2013, legislation allows parolees and probationers to accrue Earned Compliance Credits (ECC) by good behavior on supervision (meeting the conditions of supervision). Good behavior allows offenders with eligible offenses to shorten the time on supervision to the discharge of their sentence (see section 3 below).

Table 14.1. Time under Supervision by Closing Type for FY2024

Closing Type	Female		Male		Total	
	Closings	Months Served	Closings	Months Served	Closings	Months Served
Discharges	3,991	29.8	10,774	28.1	14,923	28.3
Revocations/Returns	1,200	13.8	5,125	13.8	6,325	13.8
Absconding	1,606	14.8	4,788	14.8	6,394	14.8
Interstate transfers	631	8.5	1,809	8.8	2,440	8.7
Total/Average	7,428	22.2	22,496	20.5	30,082	20.8

Offense Group

As with the institutional population, discharged sex/child abuse offenders serve the longest average time under supervision, 34.8 months, followed by individuals with drugs offenses, 28.8 months.

Table 14.2. Time under Supervision for Discharged Offenders by Offense Group, FY2025

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Discharges	Months Served	Discharges	Months Served	Discharges	Months Served
Violent	470	27.9	2,451	28.3	2,921	28.2
Sex and Child Abuse	166	34.3	570	35.0	736	34.8
Nonviolent	1166	30.9	3,741	27.2	4,907	28.1
Drug	2,029	29.7	3,199	28.2	5,228	28.8
DWI	163	25.1	819	26.6	982	26.4
Total/Average	3,994	29.8	10,780	28.1	14,774	28.3

Parole Supervision

In FY2025 parolees served an average time 25.7 months on supervision to discharge. Offenders serving Sex and Child Abuse serve the longest on supervision (32.1 months) but for the other offense groups there is little difference. Violent and sex offenders have served a longer period of the sentence in prison before release. Females and males serve a similar time on parole (27.3 months, 35.3 months respectively).

Table 14.3. Time under Supervision for Parole Offenders Discharged by Offense Group, FY2025

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Discharges	Months Served	Discharges	Months Served	Discharges	Months Served
Violent	112	25.1	884	25.7	996	25.6
Sex and Child Abuse	24	32.4	289	32.1	313	32.1
Nonviolent	245	26.5	1,191	22.7	1,436	23.3
Drug	392	28.0	967	26.1	1,359	26.6
DWI	18	27.8	136	25.6	154	25.9
Total/Average	791	27.3	3,467	25.3	4,258	25.7

Probation Supervision

Most felony probationers are sentenced to the maximum term (five years) and without the earned compliance credits all probationers would serve a similar period of time to discharge if there were no revocations or absconding.

Table 14.4. Time under Supervision for Probation Offenders Discharged by Offense Group, FY2025

Offense Group	Female		Male		Total	
	Discharges	Months Served	Discharges	Months Served	Discharges	Months Served
Violent	358	28.7	1,567	29.8	1,925	29.6
Sex and Child Abuse	141	34.4	281	38.0	422	36.8
Nonviolent	921	32.0	2,550	29.3	3,471	30.0
Drug	1,636	30.1	2,232	29.1	3,868	29.5
DWI	145	24.7	683	26.8	828	26.4
Total/Average	3,201	30.4	7,313	29.4	10,514	29.7

Earned Compliance Credits

Mention has been made in this chapter and in other supervision chapters of the granting of earned credits to advance the discharge date for offenders serving eligible sentences who are compliant with the conditions of supervision. The legislation was passed in FY2013. Eligible sentences are nonviolent class D and E felonies and all drug offenses. Offenders have to be on supervision at least 24 months before earning compliance credits.

In FY2025 there 7,071 offenders who had served at least 24 months on supervision and were discharged early after earning compliance credits. Eighty three percent of those eligible to earn compliance credits were discharged early. Probationers had a slightly higher compliance rate than parolees (84% and 80%, respectively). Offenders discharged early served 33 months compared to 43 months by offenders who were discharged on the sentence completion dates.

14.5 Time under supervision, Eligible for Earned Compliance Credits by Supervision Status.

	Earned Credit Discharge	Discharges	Percent of Discharges	Months Served
Parole	Yes	1,450	80%	30.9
	No	356	20%	41.7
	Total	1,806	100%	33.0
Probation	Yes	5,621	84%	33.5
	No	1,044	16%	43.1
	Total	6,665	100%	35.0
All	Yes	7,071	83%	33.0
	No	1,400	17%	42.7
	Total	8,471	100%	34.6

Females had a slightly higher percentage discharged early than males (85%, 83% respectively) but served a month longer (33.6 months, 32.6 months respectively).

14.6 Time under supervision, Eligible for Earned Compliance Credits by Sex.

	ECC status	Discharges	Percent of Discharges	Months Served
Female	Yes	2,238	85%	33.6
	No	384	15%	44.2
	Total	2,622	100%	35.1
Male	Yes	4,833	83%	32.6
	No	1,016	17%	42.2
	Total	5,849	100%	34.3
All	Yes	7,071	83%	32.9
	No	1,400	17%	42.7
	Total	8,471	100%	34.6



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